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REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS TRAFFIC WITH KU KLUXERS

DAVIS SILENT AS NEW TERROR WAGES AGAINST UNION MINERS IN WEST VIRGINIA COAL TOWNS

Operators' Hired Gunmen Sweep Through Mine Towns Heavily Armed and Throw Miners' Families and Their Belongings Into the Roads.

A new reign of terror has been instituted by coal operators' hired gunmen in the coal fields of West Virginia.

The United Mine Workers is making pathetic pleas for relief from the gunman rule in the home State of Candidate John W. Davis.

Meanwhile, Davis remains silent in the face of appeals for protection.

Recently there appeared in the village of Winifrede a band of armed men recruited by a detective agency in the City of Charleston, under the employment of operators, to be used for the purpose of evicting miners from their homes without resorting to due process of law.

"These men were heavily armed with high powered rifles and pistols, and had three blood-hounds in their possession and swept into this peaceful village in high-powered cars and proceeded by force and threw the household effects of two miners out of their houses and on to the highway," is the undisputed declaration of President Percy Tetlow, of District 17, United Mine Workers of America.

President Tetlow issued a statement bristling with facts regarding the viciousness of these thugs in their lawlessness at the behest of the coal operators, who have taken the law into their own hands to destroy the miners' union in this valley. Following is the statement in full:

"Since April 1, 1924, a general suspension of mining has been effective in the Kanawha district of West Virginia, this brought about by reason of failure of the United Mine Workers to reach wage agreements with their employers in this district. The policy of the United Mine Workers, adopted at their last International Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in January, was against the lowering of the wage and living standards and authorized the making of wage agreements for a period of three years, beginning April 1, 1924, and ending March 31, 1927, upon the basic wages in effect during the scale period of 1923, which ended March 31, 1924. Wage agreements upon this basis have been successfully negotiated and are now in effect in practically all of the large coal producing districts in the United States, with the exception of the Kanawha District, District 23 Kentucky, District 19 Tennessee, and District 10 Washington. The miners have contended that the only hope of stabilizing the mining industry and preventing demoralization of wage standards and living conditions is in securing renewal of wage agreements upon the basis of the 1923 contract for a period of three years.

"In carrying out this policy in the Kanawha district it has been in keeping with every lawful requirements and in harmony with reason and orderly procedure. There has been no bitterness injected into this controversy with our employers by the Mine Workers of the Kanawha district and the United Mine Workers of America. Recently there appeared in the village of Winifrede a band of armed men recruited by a detective agency in the City of Charleston, under the employment of the coal operators, to be used for the purpose of evicting miners from their homes without resorting to due process of law. These men were heavily armed with high-powered rifles and pistols, and had three bloodhounds in their possession and swept into this peaceful village in high-powered cars and proceeded by force and threw the

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A. F. of L. Throws Its Support to La Follette and Wheeler

COOLIDGE AND DAVIS O. K. BY WALL STREET

Barr, Open-Shopper, Fears Only La Follette-Wheeler Candidacy, He Admits.

Sensing the danger of a huge vote for the La Follette-Wheeler ticket and the organization of a powerful Labor party, Wall Street and the great industrial corporations of the country have thrown all their strength in the campaign to defeat the great upsurging of the masses that is expressing itself in the La Follette campaign.

That is the meaning of the frenzied attack made early this week upon La Follette and the Conference for Progressive Political Action by William H. Barr, President of the National Founder's Association in his weekly letter for distribution among his members.

The National Founder's Association, which is one of the most important groups of capitalists in the country, is satisfied with either Mr. Davis or Mr. Coolidge. Made up of scores of huge industrial concerns, when Barr speaks he usually voices the sentiment of the big men in Wall street and in industry, and many people feel that his blast is the first gun in a huge capitalist campaign to put over one of the two gold-dust twin candidates and to create hysteria against the La Follette campaign.

Beginning with a denunciation of those who are "protesting loudly against the lenient laws of the land" and who "denounce all constituted authority" and "promise a liberal progressive rule with themselves as rulers," he continues:

"They hold out the lure to every man and woman that a day will come when all petty restrictions and conventions as well as all requirements of decent living can be thrown into a scrap heap. Even those who merely preach an economic revolution hold out this thought without actually voicing it.

"The first result is that the thoughtless and the unintelligent join with these so-called leaders for the destruction of all the present forms of Government. Let it be remembered, therefore, that a weakness in leadership by those now entrusted with Government may lead to wholesale recruits for this party of license and destruction.

"It is disconcerting to note how many otherwise sane citizens laugh at the La Follette campaign without stopping to realize that, however inconsequential the leader may be, how impossible his proposals are of fulfillment, there are always those who see something desirable in any new movement. Then again, it must not be forgotten that looking over the record of the past few years we have not had any great leadership which could dominate and rule a people who think they are ruling themselves.

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Davis Refuses to Aid Evicted W. Va. Miners

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York State, after protesting to Governor Morgan of West Virginia against the illegal eviction of coal miners in that State, asked John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President, and a resident of West Virginia, to join him in the protest.

Candidate Davis refused. He said:

"I could not act in such a matter unless I knew the conditions, which I do not. I feel certain that Governor Morgan will do his full duty."

DUTY TO WHOM?

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In one of the most momentous decisions of its history, the American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, has thrown its great strength and resources behind the La Follette-Wheeler candidacy.

In a stirring decision on the political situation, the Council caustically arraigned both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The second section of the report, which deals with the "conclusions and recommendations," follows in full:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee presented Labor's proposals to the Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention gave Labor's representatives a brief and curt hearing. The Republican platform ignores entirely the injunction issue. It fails to deal with Labor's right to organize or the right of the workers, even in self-defense, collectively to cease work. That platform sustains the Railroad Labor Board, with all that it means in the direction of governmental coercion of wage earners. It fails to recommend the ratification by the States of the child Labor constitutional amendment.

The Republican Convention nominated candidates unacceptable to Labor.

Its candidate for Vice-president is one of the most outspoken enemies of Labor and is the founder of an organization dedicated to the task of writing into all political platforms planks calling for the anti-union shop—an organization which also encouraged and supported the Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen.

Labor's representatives submitted to the Democratic Convention identical proposals to those submitted to the Republican Convention. At this convention an extended hearing was granted. The Democratic platform pledges that party to legislation to regulate hours and conditions of all Labor, a proposal against which the American Federation of Labor has struggled throughout its whole history. It is silent as to the injunction. It does not meet the Railroad Labor Board issue. On that point it is so equivocal that the enemies of Labor may well feel that their desires will be met. It, too, fails to recommend the ratification by the States of the child Labor constitutional amendment.

The Democratic Convention nominated candidates unacceptable to Labor.

As to the candidates and platforms, both the Republican and Democratic National Party Conventions flaunted the desires of Labor, the Republican Convention in an arrogant manner; the Democratic Convention by that evasiveness which is the customary mark of insincerity.

There remains the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler, the first an independent Republican, the second an independent Democrat, running as such.

These candidates have proffered a platform in which the economic issues of the day are met in a manner more nearly conforming to Labor's proposals than any other platform.

This platform pledges a remedy for the injunction evil.

It pledges the right to organize and collectively to cease work.

It pledges protection of the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

It pledges abolishment of the

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BOTH PARTIES, DOMINATED BY THE KLAN IN INDIANA, FEAR TO DENOUNCE BIGOTS

Socialist Party Alone Met Challenge of Lawless Klansmen Fearlessly and Denounced It by Name—Knights Are Entering Politics Through Machinery of Two Major Parties.

By PHILIP HOCKSTEIN

The Ku Klux Klan is the inferiority complex of millions of "Protestant, white Americans" who are ruled by one or more of the following obsessions:

1. The fear of subjugation by Negroes in States where the Negro population is larger than the white or where the Negro population is increasing more rapidly than the white.
2. The fear of subjugation by Catholics directed by a political wizardry credited to the Pope.
3. The fear of subjugation by Jews in the business world.
4. The fear of subjugation by the alien population, which may grow to outnumber the "Protestant, white Americans" unless immigration is prohibited.

N. Y. Labor Party to Nominate a Full Slate Monday, Aug. 11

A Greater New York City convention of the American Labor party, a federation made up of trade unions, cooperative societies, the Farmer-Labor party of New York, and the Socialist Party of New York, will open in the Debs Auditorium, People's House, 7 East 15th street.

The agenda of the convention, according to the call sent out by Jerome T. DeHunt, chairman, and Marie B. MacDonald, secretary, is as follows:

1. To ratify and endorse the nomination of Robert M. La Follette for President and Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-President.
2. To ratify and endorse our New York State ticket.
3. To nominate candidates for Congress, State Senate and Assembly.
4. To take all measures necessary to assure an effective and successful campaign in support of the candidates and principles of the American Labor party.

The basis of representation is as follows: two delegates from all joint boards, trade boards, district councils or local unions; two delegates from all locals or branches of an affiliated political party; two delegates from all affiliated fraternal branches and cooperative societies. The convention opens at 8 p. m. sharp.

WELL-KNOWN NEGRO LAWYER DESERTS G.O.P. FOR SOCIALIST PARTY

Rufus Lewis Perry, leading Negro lawyer of Brooklyn, and one of the leading Negroes of this part of the country, has deserted the Republican party, and has publicly declared himself a supporter of the Socialist Party.

In a letter to Joseph F. Viola, executive secretary of the Socialist Party of Kings County, Perry says:

"Your organization is to be congratulated upon placing Frank R. Crosswaite on your ticket as Secretary of State. This nomination will do much to call to the standard of your party a large number of colored votes.

"In view of the broadmindedness of your party, I intend to support it. I am in sympathy with its platform and assure you that the nomination will attract in this jurisdiction a large number of votes.

"If any talent I possess can be of any service to your party, you may command me. I shall esteem it a pleasure to contribute financially to the cause in your effort to elect your candidates.

"With sentiments of high personal regards, I am

"Very truly yours,

"RUFUS L. PERRY."

Viola said that Perry would undoubtedly be employed in the campaign not only to roll up a heavy vote for Crosswaite but for the entire Socialist and Progressive ticket.

N. Y. LA FOLLETTE DRIVE IS ON

All Progressive Groups Combine Their Efforts to Win City.

By LESLIE H. ALLEN

Greater New York City has organized for the La Follette-Wheeler campaign. Thirty-three representatives of seventeen organizations, including the Socialist Party, have elected on executive committee of eleven members, of which Darwin J. Meserole, active in Socialist politics for the past twenty years, is chairman. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of 48, treasurer, and Mrs. Mary E. Knoblauch, secretary.

The campaign committee represents a cross-section of the Socialist, Brotherhood, Farmer-Labor, American Labor party, progressive and women's vote. The acting and honorary chairmen will give representation to various individuals who are members of important Labor and religious organizations. The executive committee has power to admit other groups in addition to the original seventeen.

Of special significance to Socialists is the fact that the executive committee has adopted this resolution:

"That all speakers appearing under the auspices of this committee shall confine themselves to the La Follette-Wheeler national ticket and its national platform."

The initiative behind this resolution came from Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor, and Julius Gerber. They pointed out that the Socialists in supporting the national independent ticket would support that ticket without reservation. But in their own meetings, they would talk their own principles in addition to the La Follette-Wheeler platform. They expected from other speakers the same policy—restriction of remarks to the national ticket and platform when meetings are held under the auspices of the Greater New York committee, but no such restriction upon speakers at meetings held under other auspices.

This resolution will prevent Greater New York campaign committee speakers from talking for the national ticket and at the same time urging support for local or State, Tammany or other old-party tickets.

Julius Gerber is a member of the nominating petitions committee. The La Follette-Wheeler ticket is to be placed on the State ballot under the name of the Progressive party and the emblem of the Liberty Bell, as well as on the Socialist ticket. The petitions committee will have charge

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The Klansman's Nightmare
The Klansman realizes that the "Protestant, white Americans" comprise the majority of our population.

But the Klansman's nightmares proceed from the knowledge that the birthrate of the Catholics, Jews and Negroes is higher than that of the native Protestants; that millions of native Protestants vote as farmers, workers, manufacturers, tax payers, Democrats and Republicans rather than as "Protestant, white Americans," and the fear that immigration plus a high birth rate among the "enemy" population may leave the chosen people outnumbered.

The Klansman, of course, finds it difficult to conceive that a Catholic, Jew or Negro may at any single moment of his life be more conscious of other interests in life than of his respective Catholicism, Judaism, or his color.

The Klansman wants to establish and perpetuate "Protestant, white American" domination in American politics, social life, industry and business.

Politics is the first defense of the chosen people.

Control of politics, aside from its own immediate, direct value, gives the Klansman aid in bolstering up his social, business and industrial supremacy. Control of politics gives the Klansman the power of keeping out of the country millions of aliens who are prepared to augment the "enemy" population.

The Klan is non-partisan in politics. It is prepared to work with any of the two dominant political parties or with both.

The Klan is an issue in the National campaign.

While the Klan might not have sought to nominate one of its own members as President of the United States, it was and is prepared to array itself against any candidate or any party who contemplated sanctioning a public declaration against the Klan.

How successful the Klan was in making itself felt in the Democratic and Republican conventions is now history.

The Socialists alone met the challenge and denounced the Klan by name.

Senator Underwood's opposition to the Klan was one of two developments from which spokesmen for the anti-Klan Democracy of the northeast draw the fantastic conclusion that the Democratic party is anti-Klan while the Republican party is pro-Klan.

The mere announcement by a Southern Democratic Senator that he is opposed to the Klan, reason the Democratic spokesmen, absolves the Democratic party in the eyes of the anti-Klan Democrats of the Northeast. The Klan's victory within the Republican party of Indiana, these Democratic spokesmen further reason, stamps the republican party as a pro-Klan party.

Whatever may be said for the accusation the Democrats make, their defense is a rather weak one.

The other incident is the victory of the Ku Klux Klan in the Republican primaries of Indiana.

If the situation in Indiana convicts the Republican party of being

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BOTH OLD PARTIES TRAFFIC WITH KU KLUX KLAN

CHURCH COUNCIL SEES A LABOR PARTY

La Follette Movement Will Grow Into a Permanent National Party, Is View.

Belief that the independent ticket movement headed by La Follette and Wheeler will soon develop into a great, national American Labor Party is expressed in a statement given out by the research and education department of the Federal Council of Churches.

The statement points out the parallel between the position held by the Socialists within the British Labor Party and that held by the American Socialists in the present farmer and labor movement.

In part the council statement follows:

"A new chapter has begun in the political history of the American Labor movement. Efforts made hitherto to form a Labor party have been abortive. They have been opposed by the American Federation of Labor, the strongest single force in America, as contrary to the peculiar genius of the American Labor movement. The Socialists, who, in Great Britain, have placed themselves in a position of leadership within the Labor party, have in this country held themselves aloof from other political movements.

"However, the Conference for Progressive Political Action organized two years ago, has now succeeded in bringing together some of the strongest units of the Labor movement, the Socialist Party and the regular wing of the Farmer-Labor party, to promote the candidacy of Senator La Follette for the Presidency, and immediately after the election, no matter what the outcome, to form a new party. The indications are that if the movement develops coherence and integrity a party somewhat similar to the British Labor party will be formed, with the Socialist Party undertaking to play the same part in it that the Independent Labor party—the party of Ramsay MacDonald—plays in the British Labor movement.

"The platform of this new group is what liberals call 'progressive,'

NECKWEAR WORKERS ARE FORMING AN INTERNATIONAL UNION

Louis Waldman Will Address Neckwear Workers on Cleveland Action

A special meeting of the United Neckwear Workers' Union, Local 11,016, A. F. of L., will be held this coming Tuesday afternoon, August 12 at 1:30 p. m., in the large hall of the Headgear Workers' Lyceum, 210 East 5th street. All members must stop working at 1 p. m.

The meeting will consider the recommendation of the Joint Board of Neckwear Workers which includes the Cutters' Union, Local 3939, A. F. of L., that a campaign be started to organize out-of-town workers in the neckwear industry who have in many cases appealed for assistance to help them organize, especially in such cities as Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia. The Neckwear Industry has in the last decade gone through a process of development from the stage where most of the work was done by women and children in their homes to the present where there are large factories where many workers are employed. The union has to a very great extent helped to bring this about by exerting every means at its command to abolish the system of working at home. It is the object of the union to organize the workers in various cities and form an international union along the same lines as already exist in various other trades.

Another important matter to be taken up at the meeting will be to decide on new demands that are to be placed before the Men's Neckwear Manufacturers' Association and the independent employers, as the present agreement will expire shortly and a new one negotiated.

Louis Waldman who was a delegate for the Neckwear Workers' Union at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Action on July 4, will render a report to the meeting. Edward Gottesman, secretary of the union, urges all members to attend without fail.

and what conservatives call 'radical.' It is in striking contrast to the platforms of the two old parties, which make no attempt to deal with Labor issues save in a cursory way."

DEMOCRATS AND G. O. P. HARBOR BIGOTS

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pro-Klan, that very same situation surely falls very much short of declaring the Democrats innocent.

The Klan undoubtedly has captured the Republican party of Indiana. But the Klan is non-partisan at the same time. Indiana is a pivotal State in national politics. Normally, the State is almost evenly divided between the Democrats and the Republicans. The State has, time and again, been carried by a mere few thousand majority. Indiana is a cross between a member of the southern family of States and the progressive mid-west. It is so geographically. It is so in the composition of its population. Indiana has the largest Negro population of any State outside of the "Solid South."

Indianapolis has, proportionately, the largest Negro population of any large city outside of the South. The Negroes generally vote in Indiana. They have not been intimidated from voting in that State because the Republican party which has been the beneficiary of the Negro vote, would protect the Negroes' right to vote. The Negroes are, consequently, an important political factor.

The Democratic leaders of Indiana had a most tempting opportunity to declare themselves against the Klan, immediately after the Klan victory in the Republican primaries was announced.

An anti-Klan declaration would have netted the Democratic party the decisive Negro vote and the votes of all enemies of the Klan. With the chaos in the Indiana Republican organization resulting from the imprisonment and resignation of Republican Governor McCray, the Democratic leaders might have assured their party a sweeping victory by a mere announcement against the hooded order.

The Democratic leaders, however, resisted the temptation. They have refused to declare against the Klan, although the Irish Tom Taggart is the Democratic political boss of the State.

Why have the Democratic leaders of Indiana failed to denounce the Klan, under the circumstances? The answer is, that the Democratic party is to a very large measure controlled by the Klan and that the Democratic leaders are not unfriendly to the Klan.

While Tom Taggart is the boss of the Indiana Democratic party, Senator Ralston is its titular head. Senator Ralston was a "dark horse" in the fight centering about the choice of a Democratic presidential candidate.

Ralston's failure to say anything uncomplimentary about the Klan may be better understood in the light of the following explanation of his success in the Senatorial election, from the December 8, 1923, issue of Dawn, a national Klux organ published at Chicago:

"It will be recalled that Albert J. Beveridge who was running against Senator Ralston in the last Senatorial election at the last few hours of his campaign, brought into the State ex-Governor Allen of Kansas, who made a series of speeches bitterly denouncing the Klan, with the result that Senator Ralston was overwhelmingly elected over Beveridge, upsetting all of the political 'dope and opinions of the experts' of the nation."

The Klan paper printed this version of Ralston's political success after Ralston had delivered what the paper termed a "vitriolic attack" on the American Unity League, described by the Klan as "an organization in the northern States that has for its purpose the destruction of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Politics makes strange bed-fellows, indeed, when it makes Tom Taggart, the Irish campaign manager of the Klan support Ralston. It appears stranger still, even bordering on the phenomenal, when it is recalled that Ralston was Taggart's hand picked candidate at a time when an attempt was being made to depose Ralston as the Democratic leader.

Why does Tom Taggart stand by Ralston—idol of the Ku Klux Klan? In justice to Taggart, it must be admitted that nothing less than the most weighty professional considerations ever induced Taggart to place himself in such an anomalous situation.

Irish, Jewish and other anti-Klan Democrats were feeling hot under the Klan collar that the party had donned in the Solid South. They were attempting to find comfort in the Klan victory in the Republican primaries in Indiana.

But the Irish, Jewish and other anti-Klan Democrats must continue to chafe under the Klan collar until the Indiana Democracy definitely repudiates the hooded order and until the Klan idol, Senator Ralston is removed from politics.

And, if those developments should occur, the anti-Klan Democrats would still have to sever them-

N. Y. LA FOLLETTE CAMPAIGN IS ON

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of obtaining at least 12,000 signatures on these petitions in the sixty-one counties of the State. Mr. Gerber was elected to this committee because of his broad experience in such work.

Since the American Federation of Labor announced its endorsement of La Follette and Wheeler, steps were taken to invite Federation representatives to join the Greater New York committee. Abraham Lefkowitz, chairman of the Central Trades committee on education, expressed the conviction that although the local bodies of the Federation would continue to have their own campaign committees, they would probably accept the invitation to participate in the coalition committee.

Names of the acting and honorary vice-chairmen will be announced next week after their acceptances have been received. The tentative list approved by the executive committee includes many of the most prominent Labor and progressive leaders in this section.

The committee accepted the offer of the Advisory Progressive Publicity Committee to constitute itself as the publicity committee of the Greater New York group. This committee includes Harold Kellogg, publicity director for the Northeastern States; its chairman is McAlister Coleman and its secretary Louis Budenz, editor of Labor Age. The membership of twenty editors and writers will be enlarged at the committee's next meeting at the Civic Club next Wednesday. Norman Thomas, William M. Feigenbaum and Edward Levinson of The New Leader, are members of this committee.

The Greater New York campaign committee is as follows: Socialist Party, Julius Gerber and Joseph P. Viola.

Women's Committee for Political Action, Mrs. Gordon Norrie and Maida Castellun; Greater New York C. P. P. A., James Burke and H. J. Chapman; Emergency Foreign Policy Conference, Oswald Garrison Villard and Captain Paxton Hibben; Committee of 48, J. A. H. Hopkins and Arthur Garfield Hays; C. P. P. A., Darwin J. Meserole and Harriet Stanton Blatch; American Labor party, Jerome T. DeHunt and Marie B. MacDonald; League for Industrial Democracy, Morris Ernst and Harry Laidler; Farmer-Labor party, Abraham Lefkowitz and Nathan Fine; Liberal League, John E. Conway and Albert A. Bernstein; All-Party Progressive League, Margaret Vale and Alice MacFadyen; East Side Republican Club, James Mason and Charles Schulzstein; The Theatians, Lee Beggs; Advisory Progressive Publicity Committee, McAlister Coleman and Leslie H. Allen; National Colored Non-Partisan Association, A. Merral Willis and J. C. Page; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, U. S. Posten and J. V. Smith; Progressive party of New York, Stephen J. DeLise and Melinda Alexander.

Immediately upon adjournment of the first meeting of the Greater New York conference, the campaign committee met, with Oswald Garrison Villard in the chair and Melinda Alexander, secretary. The committee elected the following executive committee and authorized it to enlarge its membership and to elect its own officers, vice-chairmen and committees:

Greater New York C. P. P. A., H. J. Chapman; Farmer-Labor party, Abraham Lefkowitz; American Labor party, Marie B. MacDonald; C. P. P. A., Darwin J. Meserole; Committee of 48, J. A. H. Hopkins; Socialist Party, Julius Gerber; Woman's Committee for Political Action, Mrs. Gordon Norrie; Liberal League, John E. Conway; Advisory Progressive Publicity Committee, McAlister Coleman; National Colored Non-Partisan Association, J. V. Smith; East Side Republican Club, James Mason.

FANNIA M. COHN OFF TO EUROPE

Fannia M. Cohn, Vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, left for Europe, Wednesday, August 6, as a delegate from the Workers' Education Bureau to the International Convention on Workers' Education that will be held at Ruskin College, Oxford, England, August 15 to 17. The convention will be opened by Premier Ramsay MacDonald. Work-

selves from the national Democratic party (dominated as it is by the Klux-ridden South) before it obtains a legal divorce from the Klan.

The Klan has a definite political program. The Klan is politically alert.

It has seen how laborious is the task of carrying a program by organizing a new party.

It recalls how the "Know-Nothing Party," appearing on the ballot as the American party was organized to support principles similar to those professed by the modern Klan, secured over twenty per cent of the national vote in the Presidential election of 1856 and then crumbled without accomplishing any of its aims.

HELEN KELLER, BORGLUM FOR LA FOLLETTE

Famous Blind Girl and Renowned Sculptor Will Back Third Party Ticket.

Helen Keller has enrolled among the supporters of the Third Party ticket. A letter from Miss Keller congratulating Senator La Follette on his nomination and announcing that she will support the independent party has been made public by Mr. La Follette.

Miss Keller begins her letter by saying that she hesitated to write because, "I know that the newspapers opposed to the Progressive movement will cry out at the 'pathetic exploitation of deaf and blind Helen Keller by the motley elements' who support La Follette."

Miss Keller states that "it would be difficult to imagine anything more fatuous and stupid than the attitude of the press toward anything I say on public affairs," and adds:

"So long as I confine my activities to social service and the blind, they compliment me extravagantly, calling me 'archpriestess of the sightless,' 'wonder woman' and 'a modern miracle.' But when it comes to a discussion of poverty, and I maintain that it is the result of wrong economics—that the industrial system under which we live is at the root of much of the physical deafness and blindness in the world—that is a different matter."

"It is laudable to give aid to the handicapped. Superficial charities make smooth the way of the prosperous; but to advocate that all human beings should have leisure and comfort, the decencies and refinements of life, is an Utopian dream, and one who seriously contemplates its realization must indeed be deaf, dumb and blind."

Miss Keller goes on to say that for years she has followed the career of Senator La Follette "with approval and admiration." She predicts victory for La Follette and Wheeler, and adds:

"Your nomination at Cleveland was in the nature of a gesture toward the re-adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The revolt of thoughtful Democrats and Republicans against the innumerable blunders and obvious incompetence of their own parties is the sure sign of a new spirit in the nation. I believe, we have heard the Swan Song of the old parties."

Borglum Also in Line

Gutzon Borglum, world famous American sculptor, is out for the progressive ticket headed by Senator La Follette. The great artist, whose statues of Lincoln have made him known to every American, has not only announced his support of the ticket, but offers to contribute toward its success by designing the campaign bronze medallion by the sale of which the nation-wide campaign fund will be augmented by a million dollars.

Borglum is consistent in his announcement, because he has always been a progressive. Among his services to progressivism was his assistance in exposing the aircraft scandal during the war.

His statues of Abraham Lincoln include the famous Newark, N. J., monument, and the still more famous marble head of the Great Emancipator in the rotunda of the National Capitol. His group of stampeding horses, cast in bronze, now occupies the place of honor in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

ers' educational enterprises from continental Europe and America will be represented there. The foundation for this convention was laid in August, 1922, at a preliminary conference in Brussels, Belgium, when a resolution presented by the American delegates was adopted calling upon the International Federation of Trade Unions to establish an educational division at its headquarters and authorizing it to plan this convention.

The W. E. B., as it was two years ago, will now be represented by its secretary, Spencer Miller, Jr., and Miss Cohn. The secretary was also the delegate to the recent W. E. A. anniversary convention.

The Ku Klux Klan has also seen how vested interests have won their aims by working through both dominant political parties.

The Klan has been politically wise. It has captured the Solid South by stirring up race hatred against the Negro.

It is attempting to win the North by stirring up hatred against the Catholics, Jews and aliens.

In the South it employed the Democratic party as the logical tool. In the North it employs the Republican party. The enemies of the Klan are thereby outwitted.

The Negro who thinks he votes anti-Klan when he votes Republican in the Solid South votes the same way as the anti-Negro bigot who

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votes Republican in the North. The anti-Klan Catholics of the North who votes Democratic because the Republican machine of his locality is controlled by the Klan is voting the same way as the anti-Catholic Klagsman of the South.

The Ku Klux Klan is as much political as the "Know-Nothing Party" of 1856 was. The modern Klan is merely more politically wise. It recognizes that reaction will be defeated if reaction divides itself among too many parties.

Two reactionary parties are sufficient. The Klan has adopted the Democratic and Republican parties. Does the Klan own these two parties?

Not in their entirety. Neither do munition makers own the two parties. Nor the oil operators. Nor the railroads. Nor Wall Street.

But a combination of vested interests manage to run both parties.

The Ku Klux Klan has gained admission as a member of the combination that rules America through the bi-partisan machine of American capitalism.

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DAVIS SILENT AS TERROR REIGNS IN W. VIRGINIA

MINERS BEING EVICTED BY GUNMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

household effects of two miners out of their houses and on to the highway.

"On July 23, fourteen armed representatives of this same detective agency, and employed by the coal operators, changed their scene of activity to Coalburg, this peaceful community, and reenacted the same process of evictions that took place at Winifrede. Fourteen of them again, heavily armed and again with bloodhounds, proceeded with their armed threats of intimidation to terrorize peaceful men in a quite community, and with the protection of high-powered guns evicted families from their homes and placed all of their household effects and belongings of these people upon the highway.

"This action of the coal operators of the Kanawha district, is in direct violation of the law, and in direct conflict with the recent decision of the State Supreme Court by proceeding with force to openly and flagrantly violate the law. The operators understand fully the law, they recognize that the law of the State provides methods of procedure in such cases, they know full well that it is unlawful to employ armed guards or detectives without authority of the law, who are not commissioned by law and who have no authority to act under the law nor to enforce evictions as is being perpetrated by these acts of theirs.

"Never in the history in any mining districts in America has such an unwarranted, cruel, dastardly procedure been put into effect by employers in any State of the Union. Regardless of the unlawful and outrageous procedure, the United Mine Workers in the Kanawha district will remain steadfast in behalf and in defense of their wage standards and will continue to face the future with determination and carry out the mandates of the Miners' Union, which represents the sentiment of the miners of the United States—that there will be no modification or reduction in the basic agreements that expired March 31, 1924, and, regardless of terrorizing and abusing, we will stand upon our policy and, in keeping with law and orderly procedure, we shall go on knowing full well that in the end reason and right will prevail.

Eight Families Thrown Into Perryville Road

A gang of thugs, similarly armed and equipped to the ones that performed their vicious stunt at Winifrede and Coalburg, appeared at Perryville on Campbell's Creek, Friday and Saturday, and proceeded to throw the wives and children and household effects of eight miners into the commons at the behest of the arrogant "American planners" at that place.

By their brutal actions and intimidating and lawless manner they created a reign of terror in that community and seemed to be determined to incite the miners to some overt act so that they could unlimber their artillery.

Tom Haggerty, a one-time International Board member, and who in the days gone by worked for the organization in this field and prided himself upon being the dean of the international board at that time, is connected with the company at Perryville. Haggerty has evidently had a decided change of heart, as he now is consorting with the breed that he at one time so bitterly denounced, but, using one of his pet phrases in the days of yore, "Brute force and tyranny can not long prevail against justice and right."

Sheriff Henry Walker, of Kanawha, has sent Deputy Sheriffs Todd, Canterbury, Davis and Roberts to Hanley to aid Deputy T. W. Schlaegel in evicting thirty-three miners' families from the houses there of Eben Martin, coal operator, who last May obtained writs of possession from Circuit Judge Hudson against the striking miners.

Sheriff Walker said it would take

COOKS AND CAFETERIA WORKERS ORGANIZE

Cafeteria workers employed in Brooklyn will hold another mass meeting this Monday, August 11, at their headquarters, 21 Sumner avenue, this being one of a series of meetings in a campaign to organize the many thousands of workers in this industry who are miserably underpaid and overworked. At the last meeting held in Shield's Hall in Brooklyn, many hundreds of workers joined the ranks of the union. It is hoped that in the near future the organization will become large enough to be able to compel the employers to grant better conditions to the workers. Many able speakers will address the meeting, among them the officers of the union, Charles Friedman, President, and William Harms, secretary.

The union is affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance of the A. F. of L. All workers, be they cooks, counter-men or any other craft working in the cafeteria industry in Brooklyn, are invited to attend and come early as the meeting starts at 8 p. m.

COOLIDGE AND DAVIS O. K'D BY WALL STREET

(Continued from Page 1)

"Radicalism feeds on the stupidity which is as rampant in business and in finance as it is in the slum. If there are enough persons with grievances, real or fancied, we must assume for the La Follette movement a certain degree of strength.

"The great majority of our people will see in either Calvin Coolidge or John W. Davis the type of leader that is desirable, but they must see also the deadly danger of the La Follette movement and they must be willing to educate their fellow citizens in the same way.

"The ticket of La Follette and Wheeler is an example of the type that would seek control of everything. Unless there is a cataclysm, neither a La Follette nor a Wheeler can ever become President of the United States. But there are men who will vote for them, and among these men will be workers who, if La Follette and Wheeler were elected, would haunt soup kitchens and hear children cry for bread.

"It is curious to note that most of the able assistants of Mr. La Follette in his renegade attack on Republican party are hesitating about declaring openly for him. They seem to be a little afraid of the result. It is too bad that they should hesitate. If the leadership of the Republican party has not the courage to read them out of the party, then it would be valuable if they were to go out of their own accord and flock with their own people under the Red flag of this body of radicals.

Some one has well said that every great contest in the world has been fought around a slogan. Most of these slogans have been a cheap combination of words or a cheap idea. Nevertheless, millions have voted or died for slogans of that kind. The underlying facts in a situation are often put there supposedly by catch phrases. The La Follette attack will be directed against the forces of reaction. That is a silly phrase, perfectly idiotic, but capable of stirring up some millions of our moronic citizenship."

some time to move out the household goods of all the miners. No trouble is expected.

The men, women and children and their goods will be placed in the open, the sheriff explained, and added that he had deferred action as long as he could, as the writs are returnable on rules day.

The sheriff said he regretted to have to act in the matter but had no choice under the law.

FURNISHED ROOM

GIRL, to Share Apartment with two girls. Lexington Ave. and 34th Street. Detached single room. Use of kitchenette. \$25.—Call after 7 P. M., Caledonia 9208.

BRANSTETTER GIVES HIS LIFE FOR PARTY

Socialists Mourn Death of Former National Secretary—Was Ill for Months.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Otto Franklin Branstetter, for nearly five years national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, died at 9:30 a. m., Saturday, August 2, at the American Hospital following the amputation of his leg, and a series of blood transfusions. On March 14, he slipped on the ice and fractured his leg, but his health was so poor that the bones refused to knit, and for weeks he hovered between life and death following gangrene poisoning. The immediate cause of death was a blood clot. He had been in a coma for a week.

Branstetter's condition was aggravated by the fact that for many years he followed the trade of painter and decorator and it is believed that his blood was infected with lead poisoning. He was likewise run down as a result of his work in the national office. During the past few weeks, he was in dreadful pain, and at one time he suffered a hemorrhage for several hours and was too weak to call the attention of his nurses to his condition.

The amputation and the blood transfusions that followed were last desperate attempts to save Branstetter's life, and when the need for fresh blood was made known, dozens of comrades rushed forward offering their blood to save his life.

Otto Branstetter was born in Kansas City, Missouri, of old American and Pennsylvania Dutch stock. In his early life he was a journeyman painter and he travelled the South working from town to town. His wanderings at that period of his life stood him in good stead when he undertook the life of a Socialist agitator.

Following his marriage to Winifrede (known to comrades everywhere as Winnie Branstetter), Otto tried farming in Oklahoma, where he learned the hard life of the tenant-farmer at first hand. There he and his heroic wife battled the soil, raised their two daughters, and became active in the Socialist Party. It was Frank P. O'Hare who first interested them in Socialism, and from the beginning to the day of his death he did not falter in his beautiful loyalty to his Cause.

As state secretary of Oklahoma, Branstetter built up that organization to a state of perfection never approached by any Socialist state organization before or since. Then Winnie went to New Mexico, as State Secretary while Otto went to Arizona in a similar post, to build up the party in virgin soil.

Always a pioneer, Otto felt that a party worker had to be close to the soil, to the workers, and to the organized Labor movement. He believed that no party official should long remain from his trade, and again and again he quit a party office to go back to wielding a paint brush. While Winnie was National Women's Secretary, Otto was working at his trade in Columbia, S. C., and making at least two hundred speeches on the street for Socialism and for the party.

In 1917, he came to Chicago to live and to work at his trade. His health had been poor, but with the outbreak of the World War and the party's St. Louis manifesto, he enthusiastically threw himself back into party work, careless of his health.

In 1919, he led the forces of the

HILLQUIT PAYS TRIBUTE TO OTTO BRANSTETTER

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

In the death of Otto Branstetter the Socialist Party sustains a heavy loss. Branstetter was an ideal representative of the type so rare in life and yet so frequent in the Socialist movement—a powerful personality completely absorbed by a great ideal. As National Secretary of the party and as a private in its ranks, he served the cause of Socialism unflinchingly for almost a generation. He served it with his whole body, mind and heart, without thought of compensation or even recognition; he served it simply and naturally because he could not do otherwise, because Socialism was his life.

It is of such men as Otto Branstetter that great world movements are built and great world revolutions are made.

Let us honor his memory by emulating his example.

STATE C. P. A. TO MEET IN ALBANY, AUGUST 16

The State convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action of New York, called to complete a ticket of Presidential electors for Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler, will be held in Albany, August 16.

The convention was called by Gilbert E. Roe, Morris Hillquit and Thomas E. Ryan, designated by the National Committee of the C. P. A. to take charge of the New York campaign. There will be delegates from scores of Unions, the Socialist and Farmer-Labor parties, co-operatives and other organizations.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will meet Friday night, August 15, to discuss the State convention, and again all day Sunday, August 17, to plan the State campaign. Norman Thomas and other members of the State ticket will be in attendance.

party against the Communist and Department of Justice disrupters in Chicago, and incurred the undying enmity of the romanticists who believed in 1919 that a Soviet revolution was just around the corner.

At the emergency convention of August, 1919, Branstetter was elected national secretary following Adolph Germer. He served until February, 1924, when he intended to resume his trade. During his period of office, he conducted the party through its most heartbreaking period, managing the Debs campaign of 1920, carrying on amnesties campaign after campaign, and holding the party machinery together in the face of fearful obstacles. It was said of him that he would have been glad to be flayed alive if that would aid the party in being built up.

During his illness, Winnie Branstetter kept her counsel in the close lipped way characteristic of the family, and it was only by chance that the party learned that the family was in acute economic distress. Then the pockets and the hearts of the comrades opened up, and enough money was raised to save them the worry of wondering how to pay the doctors' bills.

Branstetter is survived by his widow, by two beautiful daughters, Gertrude and Theresa, both married, and a granddaughter Joyce Fenimore, daughter of Gertrude.

Branstetter was a splendid speaker, and a fine pamphleteer. A number of his leaflets, especially "Four of a Kind," ran into circulations of millions.

Funeral services for Branstetter were held Tuesday. Seymour Stedman, Lena Morrow Lewis and W. R. Snow conducted fraternal services.

A WHITE TONGUE

When your child is looking somewhat "out of sorts," look at his tongue. If his tongue is not clear, it is a sign that his stomach is not in order and needs a thorough cleansing at once.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

will eliminate all accumulated undigested waste matter from your child's system. It will regulate his stomach and liver, will restore his appetite, and in a few hours he will again be well and happy.

10, 25 and 50c. a box, at all druggists

THE NEW LEADER BAND-WAGON

We begin this week's Bandwagon with a letter that came in the mail just as we were going to press, and that is so much finer than anything we could write that we are running it just as we got it:

For the enclosed two dollars send The New Leader to Mr. J. M. Davis for one year.

I am seventy-five years old. The only money I have is earned on the farm for wages. Have been working for Socialism for more than twenty years and am still at it.

I am paying for this "Sub" myself, as I am willing to risk two dollars on a good Democrat; have known him for fifteen years, and know that he needs waking up.

R. J. CRAMER.

The National Republican is the official organ of the hard-boiled, reactionary, moss-backed G. O. P., it is printed in Washington, and besides it, the Wall Street Journal and the New York Commercial look like anarchist sheets. That is praise from the N. R., is praise for the elements in public life that are least admirable. They have praised assassins who lynched Labor organizers as "patriots." And so, when we saw that the current issue devoted almost all its front page to a denunciation of The New Leader (with a "jump" to page 12), we were more than elated. To draw the fire of the N. R. is a badge of honor, a coronation.

Then we come to Justice, the oldest Socialist paper published in the English language in the world. Justice is H. M. Hyndman's old paper, and it has prided itself more than anything else upon the accuracy of its foreign Socialist news. In the current issue, the very top of the column is taken up with the recent item we carried from Argentina. That is, our news is accurate, it is interesting, and editors all over the world watch it carefully. More than that, no editors can achieve.

The New Haven comrades had a wonderful meeting last Saturday night with Frank Crosswaite. He had fifty New Leaders, and they went in a minute. This Saturday, Samuel E. Beardsley is speaking, and the comrades don't want to be stuck. So they are having one hundred papers. We look for bigger and bigger orders every week.

AND THE BOOKS ARE STILL GOING OUT AND THE RED

HEADED SHIPPING CLERK IS HOLLERING FOR HELP IN GETTING THEM OUT. Full details of the great offer on page eleven. Read it, get a new sub, and treat yourself to one of the greatest books ever written.

John Timoven, of Jersey City, comes across again with two yearlies and a bundle for distribution, which means more subs.

Clayton Woods of Santa Barbara, California, sends two subs and more to come. Cyrus Underwood, Jamestown, N. Y., wants a bundle of the convention issue to distribute among friends.

Rev. A. L. Wilson of Ridgefield Park, N. J., adds one yearly to his credit. John F. McTague of New York sends one sub.

Helena Turitz, for Lewis and Weisbord, has again some twenty add subs this week. You can't keep that trio out of the picture a single week.

Dr. Robert Erskine of Lowellville, Ohio, in addition to his own sub for one year wishes a bundle for distribution.

The list of singles this week covers the following territory:

Seneca, Wash.; San Fernando, Cal.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Eugene, Ore.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Montello, Mass.; Fair Haven, N. Y.; York, Pa.; Lynden, Wash.; Boston, Mass.; Belleville, N. J.; Oakmont, Pa.; New Bedford, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Eagle, Pa.; New Kensington, Pa.; Jersey City, N. J.; Gallon, Ohio; Huntington, Ind.; Carbondale, Colo.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Milbrae, Cal.; Pitman, N. J.; Bayonne, N. J.; Hicksville, N. Y.; Manville, Wyo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Williamsville, Ill.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Canton, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Erie, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Everett, Wash.; Helena, Mont.; Goddard, Alaska (fine for this weather, eh, wot?).

And don't forget to renew! And send in one new sub!

A. F. of L. Gives Its Support to La Follette and Wheeler

(Continued From Page 1.)

Railroad Labor Board. It pledges a measure to annul the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws permanently unconstitutional.

It declares for direct election of President and Vice-president and election of Federal Judges.

It recommends prompt ratification by the States of the Child Labor Constitutional Amendment.

It pledges subsequent Federal legislation to protect child life.

On international affairs this platform does not conform to Labor's proposals, but it does more fully than any other political platform meet Labor's views in relation to domestic economic issues.

We cannot do other than point out this fact, together with the further and perhaps more important fact that the candidates, Mr. La Follette and Mr. Wheeler, have throughout their whole political careers stood steadfast in the defense of the rights and interests of the wage earners and farmers.

We cannot fail to observe that both Republican and Democratic Parties through manipulated control are in a condition of moral bankruptcy which constitutes a menace and a peril to our country and its institutions. Machine politicians have brought upon our country moral obliquity and unshamed betrayal. We are judging on the

basis of the conditions which exist, and this judgment will be reversed only when the conditions upon which it is based are changed.

Service to the people is a noble cause which demands consecration and the American Labor movement demands that there be that consecration in candidates to whom it gives support.

Our course is clear. In pointing to the platform and records of the independent candidates, we do so with confidence that no other course can be pursued if we are to remain true to our convictions and our traditions. Those who are hostile to Labor and to the people generally and who devote their energies to the service of reaction and special interests must be opposed.

Cooperation is Urged We call upon the wage earners and the great masses of the peoples everywhere who stand for freedom, justice, democracy and human progress, to rally in this campaign to the end that the representatives of reaction and special interests may be defeated and the faithful friends and servants of the masses elected.

Cooperation hereby urged, is not a pledge of identification with an independent party movement or a third party, nor can it be construed as support for such a party, group or movement except as such action accords with our non-partisan political policy. We do not accept government as the solution of the

problems of life.

Major problems of life and Labor must be dealt with by voluntary groups and organizations, of which trade unions are an essential and integral part. Neither can this co-operation imply our support, acceptance or endorsement of policies or principles advocated by any minority groups or organizations that may see fit to support the candidates of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler.

In the campaign to elect men to Congress regardless of their political group or party affiliation, and deserving of Labor's support, there must be unity of purpose and method; therefore leadership must lie with the only organization having the right to speak for the entire Labor movement. In this the American Federation of Labor yields to none, but will maintain steadfast its leadership, guidance and direction.

In the selection and election of men to public office within the several States, leadership must lie with our State Federation of Labor, and in city or country elections this right must rest with central Labor bodies.

Organized Labor owes allegiance to no political party or group. It is not partisan to any political party or group. It is partisan to principles—the principles of freedom, of justice, of democracy.

It is the duty of trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers, and

all lovers of freedom, justice and democratic ideals and institutions, to unite in defeating those seeking public office who are indifferent or hostile to the people's rights and interests. It is the duty of all to support such candidates to public office who have been fair, just and outspoken in behalf of the welfare of the common people.

We shall analyze the records and attitude of every aspirant to public office, and shall give our findings the widest possible publicity. Labor's enemies and friends must be clearly known and be definitely indicated.

In calling upon all affiliated and recognized national and international brotherhood organizations, State Federations of Labor, central Labor bodies, local unions, Labor's friends and sympathizers, to give united, unrestricted, loyal and active support to the non-partisan campaign now set in motion, we emphasize the imperative need of an intensive educational campaign to enable all to act with discrimination and wisdom in this election and to stand faithfully by our friends and elect them and to oppose our enemies and to defeat them.

The document is signed by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, James O'Connell and Matthew Woll, the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee.

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RAND SCHOOL LECTURE COURSES—OPEN NOW

August 11th to 15th—Harry W. L. Dana. Subject: "Current Drama." August 18th to 22nd—Willy Pogany. Subject: "The Development of Art."

Lectures by Clement Wood, Herman Epstein, Harry W. Dana, Willy Pogany, Margaret Daniels, Scott Nearing, Heywood Brown, and others, later in the season. Watch for Announcement! Spend your vacation and week-ends in this charming Camp. Excellent food and a variety of diversions. All land and water sports. Fifteen Tennis Courts, Handball, Basketball, Baseball.

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BERNARD SHAW TAKES THE STUMP FOR LABOR

Some people are lucky, surely. For instance, the voters of Lewes electoral division, County of Sussex, England, where George Bernard Shaw gave them a free treat by way of a speech in behalf of Captain Basil Hall, who was contesting the district as a Labor party candidate. There's some fun in elections when they're waged by men like G. B. S.

Bernard Shaw, to see whose plays Americans pay dollars and dollars, is a Socialist, of course—what really intelligent man isn't?—and belongs to the British Labor party. For all his greatness, and for all his fame, G. B. S., like the late Dr. Steinmetz, is man and enthusiast enough to take to the soap-box every now and then to speak a word for the principles of the Socialism which he holds every bit as dear as his art. Often enough he speaks at some fashionable hall, charges say 100 guineas for the night, and unmercifully fills with his sarcasm and satire his well audience who unflinchingly attend his lectures because it's "the thing." Imagine, then, the joy of trooping up free of all charge, to share in the fun of Shaw's campaign darts.

And this is how he started his speech: "I did my best to prevent Captain Hall from standing for the Lewes Division. I said: 'All those Sussex constituencies are godforsaken places'—politically of course, I meant."

Mr. Shaw went on for an hour after this setting forth the Labor ideals, explaining why the land, the mines, and the railways should be nationalized, and having an occasional tilt at the gods of things as they are.

He never raised his voice above the conversational level, and at the close these people of Sussex—reputed to be undemonstrative—rose as one man and cheered him till he admitted it was embarrassing.

"Does this demonstration mean that if I were the candidate you would vote for me?" he asked.

There was a big shout of "Yes." "Well, take my word for it," he said, "I am a very good talker, and a very good writer, but for actual work in Parliament, Captain Hall would be much better than I would be, so give him your vote."

Why Coal Is Dear

Commenting ironically on the Labor party's present situation, Mr. Shaw said:

"At the General Election people were told to vote against the Labor party because it was going to do the most dreadful things; now the Labor party is being denounced by both Tories and Liberals because it has not done them."

"Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George are saying: 'Why have you not nationalized the mines, the land, the railways?' The answer is easy. It has not been allowed. Anyhow, what about hanging the Kaiser?" (Laughter.)

"Do you mind now," continued Mr. Shaw, "if, after the usual preliminaries, I talk sense?" and he proceeded to tell why coal is dear, and said that, though most of them wanted cheap coal, they objected to voting for it, for nationalization was the only way of securing it.

They wanted to buy the mines. Where was the money to come from? From the rich, who did no work.

The amount that went to rich people in this country was measured by hundreds of millions every year. Labor had provided riches for the few, and the workers had not had the sense to see it.

And the money of the idle rich was spent largely out of the country. He had seen it flung away in the pleasure places on the Mediterranean, at Monte Carlo, and other places not so well known because no comic songs had been written about them, and this money came out of the pockets of those who worked, and had not even the common sense to see that it was spent in this country.

"We Never Knew"

This statement made one man in the audience sit up and take notice.

Socialist Author Defends British Labor Government From Its Critics—The Religion of the Labor Party—The Reward After Death.

Report of an Address by BERNARD SHAW

He protested that he had never known this, and seemed to imply that if he had been warned something might have been done about it.

"We never knew," he lamented, in a broken voice.

"Why didn't you open your eyes and watch what was going on?" asked Mr. Shaw.

"We hadn't you to tell us about it," was the answer.

"There have been plenty to tell you," retorted Mr. Shaw, bluntly; "but you haven't the sense to listen to them."

Religion of Labor

Mr. Shaw then outlined the Labor party proposals for assisting small businesses, and pointed out the disadvantages of the present banking system.

"Banking," he said, "is a business where profits make themselves. Why don't you have your own banks, national and municipal?"

Mr. Shaw finished with an arresting exposition of larger issues.

There was he said, religion in the Labor party. Unless people had religion they were not good. (Hear, hear.)

He did not mean the religion of belonging to a sect. This conception of a religious man was one who knew and felt that he was in the world to fulfil purposes that were larger than his own immediate selfish ends.

The man who set store by profit might go to church at every service, but for all practical purposes he might be described as a materialistic

atheist. He had no real religion at all.

The Labor party believed no man was born into the world either a freeman or a slave. Every baby, even before it left its mother, cost a lot. So far from earning its living it would not even take the trouble to walk across the road; it had to be carried.

By the time it was grown up, after expenses against it for food, clothing, education, damage to windows, etc., its duty was to repay, at the same time supporting itself.

There was no jugglery whereby exemption could be gained except by putting the burden on another person's shoulders: "and he who shifts his burden," said Mr. Shaw, amidst applause, "inflicts upon some

other person exactly the same injustice that the thief inflicts on the person he robs.

The Life Beautiful

"When a man dies," he went on, "he should have paid all his debts, he should have produced more than he consumed, and by the aid of modern science and knowledge he should have been able to do it without overwork and drudgery."

"If every man lives up to his ideal, each generation leaves the coming one richer, and the country begins to advance. Our towns will become beautiful places, and our life a thing of which we have no conception. We shall all be beautiful to look upon, instead of—well, look at us now! (Laughter.)

"Many of you believe that when you die—and it is a wholesome belief to have—you go before a judgment seat and give some account of your life."

"When you find yourself in that position it will be better if, instead of going down on your knees and asking for mercy as miserable sinners, you can say: 'I have used my gifts; I have paid my way; and, in addition, I have made the world better than it was when you sent me into it. Now give me my reward.'"

The Socialist's Mission

By EUGENE V. DEBS

It is the declared purpose of Socialism to dispossess the expropriating and exploiting class that is now dispossessing the people.

But in dispossessing our disposers it will be to emancipate them, along with the working class and the rest of humanity.

Property under capitalism is the itch of civilization.

Private ownership has become the ruling passion, the mania of the race.

Property is the hog-pen science of hogging things.

The human being, although civilized, or possibly because of his civilization, does not yet know enough to know that when no man is allowed to own a square inch of God's earth every man will hold a clear title to the whole earth.

It is purely because of its private ownership and the enslaving, brutalizing toll exacted from the people by its private proprietors that this earth is today a hell of horrors instead of a paradise of delight.

In dispossessing the disposers of the people Socialism will render an infinite service to humanity, including the disposers themselves, for after all it will but take from them the power to rob their fellow-men, and when they are stripped of that iniquitous power, the curse of all the ages past, they will for the first time have the chance to be just to themselves.

It is only true in a narrow sense that even the ruling class will be dispossessed when the power is taken from it to keep the human race in misery.

The proprietors of things—the things without which the people cannot live—will for the first time become the proprietors of themselves.

Man inevitably becomes a part of his possessions. The hoarder of gold changes by degrees into karats. The heart of a usurer turns into flint. The landlord who hoists his flag of private ownership over an atom and calls it his own is reduced to an insect. He cannot understand that by letting go of the atom, to which he clings with the desperation of a drowning man to a straw, he would come in possession of the earth.

He who fences himself in by fencing humanity out, withers at heart and in mind as certainly as does a tree uprooted by the elements. He is no longer rooted in the soil of humanity and not only does he shrivel in soul but the generation

that succeed him bear all the marks of degeneration.

Disposition of the power of the few to enslave and rob the many through fictitious and fraudulent titles of private ownership, is the mission of the Socialist movement, and when that mission has been fulfilled the human race will for the first time be in possession of the earth and in full enjoyment of all its bounties.

Facts for Campaigners

Ten Governments Are Now Administered by the Socialist Parties of the World—Where the Money Goes—A Seat in the Exchange.

We—the Socialist Party of the World—now have no less than ten of the world's governments under our control or partial control. Great empires, monarchies, republics, States and Provinces are being governed today for the workers by Socialist and Labor parties, as follows:

Great Britain, Russia, Denmark, Queensland (Australia), South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, (Australia), Victoria (Australia), Mexico, Manitoba and Canada.

In South Africa, in the recent elections, the Labor party doubled its strength, and with the Nationalist party now controls the government. In the French elections a few months ago the French Socialist Party elected 109 members to the popular house, hereby setting its new high-water mark. In Germany the Socialist Party is the largest party. In the recent elections in Finland the Socialist Party made big gains. Australia is only waiting for a new Federal election to sweep a Labor government into power. Five out of that great continent's six States now have Labor governments. Victoria, West Australia, South Australia and Tasmania going Labor within the past few months. Queensland has been a Labor State for twelve years, during which time she has been made into the finest land in the world.

Labor's tide is rising, throughout the earth!

Ward Baking Co. reports as of July 5 total assets of \$46,331,315, made up of plant, machinery, buildings, land, etc. Surplus and undivided profits totaled \$795,539.

McCormick Stores Corp., operators of chain stores, for six months ending June, 1924, reports net "earnings" of \$647,803 after expenses, taxes, etc., had been paid.

Nash Motors Co. reports net income of \$1,501,000 for three-month period ending May 31.

Detroit Edison Co. reports for June a net income of \$232,708, and a net income for the half year of \$3,348,290.

Great Northern Railway reports for 1923 net income of \$18,067,947, equivalent to a return on capital stock of \$7.24 a share, as compared to \$4.36 a share for 1922. For the first six months of 1924 the company reports a net of \$2,600,000 available for dividends.

Thirty million dollars between the handful of owners of these five companies alone is pretty good pickings. Such item, as these, chosen at large from the daily newspapers, help discerning people to understand why there is and must be industrial unrest—why, in fact, the producers of all this wealth must inevitably revolt against the condition in which they receive out of what they produce only enough to

enable them to keep going from week to week.

Clifford B. Story has just paid \$32,000 for membership in the New York Cotton Exchange. Apparently the capitalists can afford to pay more to join their unions than can the workers. But that's because the workers eventually have to pay both admittance fees.

The national wealth of the United States is about \$350,000,000,000. That works out at the average of \$3,350 for every man, woman and child in the country. At an average of five to a family, that would give each family \$16,750. If each man, woman and child of the working-class actually possesses the \$3,350 he may consider himself lucky. The Right Honorable, His Grace John D. Rockefeller is the possessor of wealth estimated at \$500,000,000—his "share" is equal to the average of 146,260 American men, women and children. When you total up the proportion of the national wealth that is actually owned by such men as J. P. Morgan, Judge Gary, Charlie Schwab, Andrew Mellon, Vanderbilt, Guggenheim, Cudahy, Swift, Armour, Frick, Gould, Mackay, Ford, etc., it becomes easy to understand why the average man does not possess his "average share" of the national wealth.

Net profit of \$4,251,227 for the six months ending June 30 was reported by the William Wrigley Company of Chicago. This was after deduction of expenses, depreciation and taxes.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway reports \$117.43 a share for 1923. The net income for the year was \$3,632,662, out of a gross income of \$23,049,393.

National Biscuit Co. for 1923 reports a profit of \$12,092,028, which they reckon at \$5.05 a share for common stock.

General Baking Co. reports \$5,525,559 profits for 1923, being 20 per cent over 1922, and more than double their 1921 profit, and more than five times their "earnings" of 1920. The profit is \$11.18 a share, and according to the Wall Street Journal these earnings are equivalent to over \$160 a share on the old stock, which has been greatly swelled with aqua pura—pure water.

Such items as these, taken at random from daily newspapers, explain why out of the 44,000,000 men and women reported by the Government as "gainfully occupied" only about four or five million have enough income to make it necessary for them to pay income taxes.

The highest point in civilization can only be reached when the industrial class, on which the existence of society depends, shall have attained to the principal position in the Commonwealth.—St. Simon.

Memories of 1914

By OSCAR PICK

August, 1924, is the tenth anniversary of the start of the greatest and bitterest struggle of the rulers of Europe and their servants, namely the Generals and Journalists, one directing the masses of workers into the trenches, the other working to keep up the spirit of the toilers who were manufacturing munitions.

When one looks back it seems like ancient history. The "war for democracy" is over. There is a new war appearing on the horizon. This is a war for supremacy, a war of a different character. It is the awakening of the masses.

In Russia, Germany, France, Denmark, England and throughout Europe the same people who in 1914 were enticed into the army and navy by the crafty statesmen and press were beginning to awake. They began to realize the truth, in these parts of Europe the Labor Governments are now in power.

Finally we come to what has developed into the most reactionary country of all, the United States. Instead of Democracy we got Autocracy and Plutocracy. Conditions are becoming worse and worse. Strikers in West Virginia were shot down by armed thugs and Government soldiers. Labor conditions are unbearable. Wages are going down. Cost of food and clothing are still high.

The tenth anniversary seemed to sound the death knell to the system responsible for the war. Labor has at last sounded its own call to arms.

Twelve hundred men, representatives of millions of workers of crafts had gathered in Cleveland. This was the challenge of the workers to the old parties, the Republicans and Democrats, tools of the capitalist class. The laboring masses have had enough of these crooked statesmen who bathed in oil in order to advance their own fortunes. These men wanted a Labor Government, they nominated their progressive candidates, La Follette and Wheeler. They now want real Labor legislation.

Ten years have changed the world from a capitalist controlled autocracy to what is going to be in the near future the triumph of the laboring masses.

THE WOMEN TO THE WAR LORDS

By CAROLINE DUER

(Written before the passage of the suffrage amendment.)

Is there never a thing we may have and hold,
Though we search the wide world o'er?

You have taken our young, you have taken our old,
Our maids and the sons we bore;
You have slain our men by the thousandfold,
And you still cry out for more!

You have quenched the light in unnumbered homes
That have never dared your ire;
From our ruined cities' spires and domes
Flare out your flags of fire,
And the yield of our fields when the harvest comes
Is the reek of your blood-red mire!

You have done these things, since you may and can,
And no word have we to say,
Though we faced our death for the life of each man
That you call to his arms today!
And for all that you spend, and for all that you plan,
We pay—to the full, we pay!

Oh, we pay by our blood that we may not shed;
We pay by our gripping fears;
We pay through the dumb night's gasping dread;
We pay through the long gray years;
We pay for men living, we pay for men dead,
With anguish and bitter tears!

And we starve and we toil till the sinews start,
Though your cause be right or wrong;
Yet we have neither speech, nor lot, nor part,
In the councils of the strong.
But we ponder and turn these things in our heart—
You shall answer to Us ere long!

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RAINCOAT MAKERS WIN THEIR DEMANDS

The Waterproof Garment Workers' Local 20 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been granted its demands by all the employers in the city with very few exceptions of some inconsequential firms that will undoubtedly settle before long. The unions asked for no new concessions in this agreement which is to last for a year. The largest concern in the industry, The U. S. Raincoat Company that employs about 120 members, attempted to reduce its number of workers, was compelled to sign the agreement without being permitted to do so. This agreement will effect about fifty employers and about 1,000 workers.

A vigorous campaign is now being planned to organize the various shops in nearby cities and at Mount Vernon, Long Branch, Union Hill and Long Island. The workers, according to a statement issued by the officers of the union, Meyer Polinsky, manager, and M. Weingart, secretary, are very well satisfied with the new agreement.

Enslave the liberty of but one human being and the liberties of the world are put in peril.—W. Lloyd Garrison.

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Clever But Untrue

By NORMAN THOMAS

Some of the papers opposed to La Follette and Wheeler are adopting a line of argument more clever than convincing. Thus the New York World argues that the "only effects of the La Follette campaign will be to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the confusion would be appalling." In its opinion, progressives should have waged only a congressional campaign this year and in 1926. By 1928 they might have captured one or another of the old parties.

Wrong all along the line. In the first place, there is no inherent reason whatever why the best of the La Follette forces can hope to be thrown into the House of Representatives. The people can if they will elect La Follette and Wheeler. If they do not, and if under our cumbersome Constitution the election is thrown into the House of Representatives that is not the fault of the progressive movement, nor will the resultant confusion be so great as to nullify the gain of an outspokenly progressive campaign. That this is not the time for action is always the cry of the timid or of the insidious enemy of progress. The World knows better than to believe that by 1928 one or another of the old parties may be captured. The attempt to capture one of them has been going on for years. The result, in spite of progressive gains in certain local elections, was the nomination of the Siamese twins, Coolidge and Davis, by the two old parties. And neither party after all the many attempts to capture them for progressive purposes could be persuaded to adopt even a moderately progressive platform! Inertia, money, the power of organization, the vested interest in jobs all combine to make our parties mere vote getting machines, in which divergent elements are held together by the sole desire for office and manipulated by the interests which pay their bills.

The times are ripe and more than ripe to challenge the unreality and hypocrisy of our sham political contests by the one most effective method—a nationwide presidential campaign. It is as necessary to form a new party now to deal with the economic enslavement of the people as it was in 1856 to form a new party to deal with the extension of chattel slavery on free soil.

The man or woman who for the sake of some imaginary immediate gain as between Davis and Coolidge votes an old line ticket this year in preference to supporting La Follette and Wheeler is like the man in the old story who shut out the sight of the sun by fixing a nickel firmly before his eye.

Glengarry's Review

EVERY FARMER knows That the PRICE OF WHEAT Goes UP When he BEGINS To HARVEST, But Goes DOWN When he BEGINS To DELIVER.

BETTER still— MANY farmers KNOW The KNAVE Who MANIPULATES The MARKETS And POCKETS the PROFITS, While ALL THEY HAVE Is a MOUNTING debt Whose RENEWAL notes CHANCE (?) to MATURE When THRESHING starts.

HOW CAN An HONEST speculator SELL a million bushels OF SEVENTY cent wheat FOR TWO dollars UNLESS he buys ANOTHER hundred bushels At a DOLLAR and ten cents?

A FELLOW Named PRIVILEGE BEGAT twins— One named DEMOCRAT The other REPUBLICAN.

Their proud DAD HAD To brand them SO he could TELL WHICH is WHO.

He CHAINED them IN his FRONT yard To GUARD his LOOT, And BUILT their KENNEL So very SMALL THAT when ONE is IN The OTHER is OUT, BUT ONLY BY THE BRAND Can ANY tell WHOM is WHICH.

AT LAST the farmers SPIED on PRIVILEGE— SAW him FEED the PUPS And saw THE PUPS RECIPROCATING And they WENT AFTER The GIANT-KILLER La Follette. SELAH. Now the PRIVILEGED Pups of MUMMERY Are mixing HONEY With the OIL On which they WISH

We Now Consider Friends of the People

We come now to the subject of Friends of the People.

And we cannot begin with a fitter example than Mr. John F. Red-micque Hylan, who is the original, in fact the perfect, exemplar. Mr. Hylan first burst into public notice late in 1917 and early in 1918 when he began his career of denunciation of the wicked and criminal corporations who had opposed him for Mayor. Indeed, the fact that they didn't want him elected constitutes their Great Crime.

Mayor Hylan took office January 1, 1918. He said he was One of the People, and that he would go to the City Hall every day as One of the People on the B. R. T., taking the train at the Gates Avenue Station of the Broadway line. For a month he suffered the refined tortures of the rush hour—as do some millions of our fellow citizens—and then he went to Palm Beach to recuperate. Upon his return, by a curious chance, he found a costly limousine to take him to his work. The People are all right, when taken in small doses. But in a jam on an elevated train it's another matter entirely.

Mr. Hylan soon selected a choice garland of Common People to surround him and show all and sundry how democratic he really is. He began with that well-known proletarian, William Randolph Hearst, and that celebrated housewife, Mrs. Hearst. Then in quick succession he appointed to his personal staff such ditch diggers, track walkers, button-hole makers and other hard working wage slaves as T. Coleman du Pont, Edmond A. Guggenheim, Allan A. Ryan, Rodman Wanamaker and John A. Harris.

To show how his heart really bled for the people, he began early in his career to fight tooth and nail against giving decent wages to school teachers and other city employees—while lobbying for a \$10,000 increase in his own yearly wages. "If you don't like your jobs," he snarled at a committee of underpaid and overworked school teachers, "get out and get other jobs." And a lot of them did, leaving hundreds of vacancies to be filled by the most incompetent, ill-prepared and unenlightened teachers the city ever employed. That the teachers

later got their increases was not Red Mike's fault; the State Legislature gave it to them. The better paid administrative positions in the school system Hylan used to reward political henchmen.

Hylan adopted the same policy for every group of city workers. While hobnobbing with the enormously wealthy Hearst and Wanamaker, while issuing blood-curdling statements against the rapacious interests, he fought against decent wages for group after group of city employees.

It was only a few weeks ago that this great friend of the people fought against giving an increase of \$100 or so a year to a superannuated laborer on the ground that the request was a "plot to mulct the city treasury!"

"We need the money for subways," said this great statesman.

Mr. Hylan has issued more talk about his friendship for "the people" than any other public official in recent years. He shows his sympathy with the workers by his frequent vacations in Palm Beach, his bitter warfare on city workers and his intimacy with such common people as Wanamaker and Hearst.

For example: Hylan's recent trip to Hearst's ranch in California.

Hearst is a friend of the people; Hylan says so every day. He is a friend of some people, anyway. Mr. and Mrs. Hylan for example. Look at the trips he gave them!

The common people will thrill to read Hylan's travelogue upon his return. He gave the palpitating press and people a passionate eulogy of the California climate, the Mayor of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Hearst. Like a little boy returning to his papa, he feels the city must know every detail. He says, "I am returning from the most pleasant and interesting trip I ever had. While two or three days crossing the continent was a little warm, nevertheless it was almost like a dream. Mrs. Hylan has been in California before and was quite familiar with and able to tell me . . . and so on and on and on. As if, as Rube Goldberg says, anyone cared! "After a few most pleasant and interesting hours in San Francisco, during which time we visited their

wonderful City Hall and other points in this interesting city, we proceeded by train about 250 miles to San Luis Obispo and then by motor over fifty miles along the ocean into the mountains of about 2,000 feet to the Hearst castle, La Cuesta Encantada, meaning the enchanted hill.

"There Mr. and Mrs. Hearst were met by their other four children (George, the eldest son, and his wife being in the Hearst party), Don Pancho, the old ranch man who has been with the Hearsts for over fifty years; also many other employees and members of their families. I have never seen anyone receive the affectionate reception as did both Mr. and Mrs. Hearst.

"The employees on the ranch simply idolized both of them. The Hearsts seemed never so happy as they were at the birthday dinner given to Mrs. Hearst, with all their children and many of the old employees about the festive board.

"The Hearsts are very hospitable people. A clergyman and several others came to see the wonderful houses and gardens on the mountain top. Mrs. Hearst saw them on their way to lunch and insisted on their dining with her, which they did."

(Parenthetically, we rise to remark that by some strange coincidence, Mr. Hylan managed to get the hull dorn statement printed in Mr. Hearst's papers!)

Then the People's Mayor lets his lyrical pen get the better of him as he ecstatically remarks on the view from Mr. Hearst's "Enchanted Hill," the gardens, the "old doors and doorframes, mantels, beds, tables, cabinets, priceless wood carvings, paintings, tapestries from famous palaces of Italy, Spain and France of the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, are a part of the finish and furnishings." Just like that, Mr. Hylan said it in his typewritten statement upon his return.

(When Mr. Hylan calls on us at our ranch in Brooklyn, we expect he will describe the wall paper, the pictures of Karl Marx and Ramsay MacDonald on the wall, the kid's building blocks and toy train, and the view over the vacant lot across the way, filled with aged bed springs and disintegrating fruits.)

Mr. Hearst has thirty miles of Pacific Ocean front. At San Sinton, a little village at the foothills of the ranch, Hylan says, "Mr. Hearst is going to erect a Catholic church, also a building where entertainments can be held and moving pictures exhibited for the pleasure of the people." Dear, kind Mr. Hearst!

There are 100,000 acres and about 12,000 head of cattle carefully catalogued in Red Mike's statistical report to the people; "Jersey, Hereford and Durham cattle, the finest in the world, along with deer, elk and horses." Oh! What a friend to the people Mr. Hearst is!

"With this ranch and his Mexican ranch with 40,000 head of cattle, his twenty-four newspapers, nine magazines, two of which are in England, along with his moving picture industry, all of which he keeps personally in touch with, he is very busy; and if anyone thinks Mr. Hearst has much time for play or vacation, he is very much mistaken."

Now, all this is not retailed to make our honored Mayor look ridiculous. He wrote it himself, with his little brain, modestly thinking that New York is perishing to know every minute detail of Mr. Hylan's little junket, even to the color of the pajamas Mr. Hearst wears. No, we would not make Hylan look ridiculous, even if we could.

The point of this tale is that Hylan says he is "progressive"; that he regularly denounces the "interests" in sulphurous words twice a week; that he declares himself a friend of the people upon the slightest provocation; that he has become so intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity that he honestly believes it himself.

And that if ever there was a cheaper, a shoddier public official, the records fail to reveal it. This man talks big with his mouth; does nothing, fights against the welfare of the public employees of his own city, refused to pay them decent wages, uses the public schools for a convenient field for rewarding political henchmen, shamelessly lobbies for enormous salary increases for himself, lives in luxury that the overwhelming majority of his fellow citizens can never dream of aspiring to, and is a fawning, snobbish sycophant to any man of

By WM. M. FEIGENBAUM

wealth who takes the trouble to patronize him and spend a little money on him. As witness the ludicrous statement that we quote from.

Once Abraham Lincoln asked, "If you call a cow's tail a leg, how many legs has a cow?" The answer was prompt, "Why, five." "No," said Lincoln, "only four. Calling a tail a leg doesn't make it a leg."

And calling oneself a progressive doesn't make one a progressive, even if the Hearst papers yawn it every day in the week.

The great movement that is gathering strength now, the movement headed by La Follette and Wheeler, isn't going to be the hunting ground of political climbers. Those who lead will have to serve. For it is to be a movement of the masses, or else it will fail, even as the insurgency of a dozen years ago failed. It needs men—but not of that type of which John F. Hylan is so illustrious an example.

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HENRY FORD,—THE "GOOD CAPITALIST"

Henry's Income Is More Than \$1,000 a Minute—Does He Really Earn It?

By EMIL HERMAN

It seems to be quite a prevalent opinion among a certain section of the working class that Henry Ford is the best capitalist who ever lived. They argue that it is so because he pays his employees a minimum wage of six dollars for eight hours work. Even if this were true—which it is not, because when Henry has work to be done for which labor-power can be purchased for less than six dollars for an eight-hour day he contracts the job, as is being done with the plant now under construction for him in St. Paul, Minnesota, and divides the additional surplus value exploited from his underpaid workers with the contractor—the fact remains that he is the richest man in the United States and therefore, the most successful exploiter of labor in this country.

He has an annual NET income of \$150,000,000.

That is one half million dollars per day for each of the three hundred working days in the year.

Calculating on the basis of an eight-hour work day he has an hourly net income of \$62,500, a net income of \$1,041.67 per minute and, FOR EVERY TIME THE CLOCK STRIKES OFF A SECOND for each eight hours a day during three hundred days a year, a net income of \$17.36, which is \$11.36 MORE than the minimum wage he is reputed as paying his slaves for an eight-hour day. Mr. and Mrs. Producer: Do

you think Henry contributes to industry three times as much per second?

A most remarkable man he certainly would be if he could render in service to society an equivalent for that enormous income. But more remarkable still is the fact that there live among us "Dubs" who are "Mutts" enough to believe that he actually does so.

It is time to awaken. Better set off the alarm clock, jar the rust out of your brain and quit thinking in terms of a capitalist while compelled to live the life of a worker.

"Mr. Dub" comes back, like a "Mutt" with the argument that Henry invented the automobile, that he is responsible for the development of the automobile industry and therefore is entitled to the millions of dollars he has accumulated and all the billions of dollars that his progeny may accumulate after him.

But did he, ALONE, invent the automobile? Emphatically, NO. Before he could possibly conceive

of the idea that a gasoline engine might be installed in a wagon and used as a substitute for horse flesh to move it, the inventive genius of men for millions of years prior to his time was required to invent, discover and develop the use of stones, bronze, iron, etc., and shape them into tools and finally into machines to be driven by wind, water, steam, electric and gasoline power—to painfully, slowly and laboriously de-

velop industry to the point which made it possible to conceive of the idea of a gasoline-driven engine as auto-power for a wagon. The idea was quite simple. Many another person has conceived and developed as good a one and has lived and died in poverty.

So, since Henry merely added one improvement to the sum total of the ingenuity, struggle and Labor of the ages of mankind up till his time, will "Mr. Dub," or "Mutt," or "Nut," or anybody else kindly inform us wherein Henry Ford has given, or does give, in service that which entitles him to a NET annual income equal to that of the TOTAL income estimating five dollars as the average daily wage, or income of 30,000,000 workers for an entire day?

FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

Under this heading The New Leader will reprint excerpts from books, ancient or modern, that our readers should be glad to keep for future reference. Readers are invited to offer selections for consideration. The name of the author and the title of the book from which the selection is taken must accompany each contribution.

THE RIDDLE OF THE PARTIES

By ARTHUR MEIER SCHLESINGER
(In "New Viewpoints in American History.")

ONE of the most alarming tendencies of contemporary times in the United States has been the steady decline in the proportion of citizens who perform their periodical functions at the polls. Not only is this true in State and local elections, but in national elections as well. This tendency has been most marked since the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896, and its lowest point was reached in the last Presidential contest (1920), when about half of the citizens entitled to vote went to the polls. Many factors have contributed to this phenomenon, but an important element has undoubtedly been the failure of the major parties to convince the voters that they represent clearly differentiated bodies of opinion.

The impression has undoubtedly won wide acceptance in the country that the great parties are like two armies that have been sitting opposite each other for so long a time that they have forgotten the original cause of their quarrel. . . . From 1868 on, the party platform began to reflect, pretty faithfully, the ideals and aims of the dominant economic interests of the age. . . .

It is possible . . . that minor parties have played their most important role as a safeguard to the peaceful and orderly development of American society. Under our system of government, any group of malcontents have the right to hold a convention, launch a new party in a fever heat of excitement and enthusiasm, and give full release to their repressed emotions in a glowing statement of their grievances. Where there is no occasion for secret conspiracy and underground plotting, minor parties become the safety-valve of social discontent.

The continual formation of new parties argues, on the whole, a healthful condition of the public mind. The eternal striving for improvement, the "divine discontent" of the poet, is the source of life in a progressive nation.

SOCIALISM AND THE FARMERS

The following resolutions presented by W. W. Passage of Brooklyn, N. Y., were unanimously adopted at the New York State Convention of the Socialist Party, July 27, 1924.

The Socialist Party reiterates its declaration of 1908 which calls for collective ownership of land only where private ownership leads to exploitation. "It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona-fide manner, without exploitation."

The great mass of working farmers of the United States do not under present conditions use their land for exploitation of laborer or consumer, but, like them, are exploited by the same enemies.

Privately owned banks, railroads, terminals, grain elevators, slaughtering, packing and preservation plants, coal, water supply for all social purposes and other public utilities inevitably tend to monopoly and the consequent enhancement of charges for all these facilities so indispensable to the farm-

To FLOAT themselves (EITHER is BOTH) Into HIGHEST office On the BROKEN NECKS Of all the SUCKERS THEY can WHEELIE Into VOTING.

ers. Middlemen have stepped between producer and consumer, absorbing wealth without producing it, until a bare existence is left for the real producer.

The Socialist Party holds that the public ownership and operation of these necessary public utilities would ensure their unrestricted use to the farmer at the lowest Labor cost under democratic control and management. And since the public ownership and operation of these facilities, as well as the other great centralized and monopolized industries, would give the industrial workers unrestricted access to the sources and means of wealth production, thus assuring them of the value of their product undiminished by the waste and excessive charges for rent interest and profits inherent in the present history, it is obvious that for the first time in history, the farmer has a home market, physically capable because of the millions of industrial workers composing it and financially competent because of their multiplied purchasing power, to buy and consume at a highly compensating price all the farmer can produce.

To this end, political union of farmer and industrial worker is imperative. Neither can win alone, but united they are invincible and the world is theirs.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

NATIONAL

All work at the National Office was suspended Tuesday because of the funeral of Otto Branstetter, late National Secretary of the party. Branstetter had presided over the affairs of the party for so long that his going was a fearful blow to every member of the office staff.

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“It is rarely that a great cartoonist of our time is equally great as the expounder of his art on the public platform. His pictures are drawn with a rapidity that is amazing and with an effect that is electric. Old and young, Socialist and non-Socialist are equally delighted. Not a person leaves until he is through.”

Walker's new lecture, “Henry Dubb and His Teapot Dome,” will ensure crowded houses wherever he goes. Don't fail to send in your application at once. Working harmoniously with local La Follette committees, far greater interest and cooperation can be counted upon by local comrades.

THE CONVENTION OF THE JUGO-SLAV SOCIALIST FEDERATION

Held at Cleveland, Ohio, July 11, 12 and 13

Comrade Charles Pogorelec, secretary-translator, reports (in part) as follows:

“The convention was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held by our Federation. Twenty-seven branches were represented by 34 delegates, Executive Committee members and fraternal delegates. Many of the branches, owing to the miserable industrial conditions, were unable to send delegates.

“There are at present 48 active branches (a gain of 14 branches since the last convention in May of 1923), with 860 members in the Federation, scattered in the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington.

“The Convention was addressed by Comrade Joseph W. Sharts from the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, who dwelt at length on the recent stand taken by the National Organization at its convention regarding the relation to the C. P. P. A., and the presidential campaign this year.

“The Declaration of Principles recently adopted by the Convention of the Socialist Party in regard to its relation with C. P. P. A. was debated at length and finally ratified with but three dissenting votes. The delegates went into it in earnest, realizing that by such action the Socialist Party will have wider opportunity to bring the ideas propagated since its inception of the party to the masses of organized workers of this country.

“The convention decided to construct an office-and-auditorium building; to promote its educational work far more vigorously than heretofore; and to organize lecture tours as part of its educational enterprise.

“The convention also received a letter from the Jugo-Slav section of the Workers' party, for the so-called ‘united front.’ First they threw a slur at the Socialist Party, stating that it was from its beginning the servant of the capitalist and bourgeois class and shown especially so since last convention by endorsing La Follette for Presidential candidate, while at the same time they told us that the Jugo-Slav Socialists always stood uncompromisingly on the basis of the class struggle, in spite of the fact that ever since they withdrew from the Socialist Party, we were marked as ‘yellow,’ social-patriots, Scheidemanns and traitors to the working class.” And now all at once we are uncompromising revolutionists, which always stood on the right path. Can you beat that? Of course the convention would not swallow such hypocritically designed bait, but turned it down unanimously and reaffirmed its position on united front adopted at our last convention in 1923 which reads as follows:

“The World War and its consequences left in the ranks of Labor deep wounds. It divided the proletariat into different parties and factions. The tragedy of these splits was that all the factions are now in terrific fratricidal strife.

“The convention of the Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation at its session in May of 1923 in Chicago, believes that sooner or later there must come to these opposing factions a real and earnest desire for unity. Therefore, we appeal to Jugo-Slav workers of those factions to work to the best of their abilities in smoothing the way that will bring us together in one harmonious organization.

“Workers divided, will never be in a position to bring an end to the present economic system nor achieve any betterment in the condition of the working class.

“We hold that as long as the different groups work separately, there is plenty of opportunity for propaganda work among the un-

organized masses which are today in majority. Fratricidal strife among the workers will not bring those masses into the organization, but the very opposite, it will keep them away from us. Therefore, we condemn such methods of fighting as inimical to the best interest of the working class. We urge the workers of all the factions to insist that their leaders and functionaries of their organs put aside the brutal and unfounded attacks, slander and mistrust, which, as it has been proved, do not have any real basis. Instead of fratricidal strife a sedate polemic should take place. Tactics of slur and slander should not find place in any Labor organization.

“We recommend tolerance and solidarity which are the only means in creating that feeling among these concerned that will unite us finally into one solid phalanx of the world proletariat, for sooner or later that will have to come.”

“Do the Communists work to that end? Decidedly not. We can pick up any of their papers or periodicals or listen to any of their speakers and propagandists, and we would find that they do not attack the capitalist system, but fight the Socialist movement no matter where they are. And as long as they pursue such tactics, the united front is impossible.”

MINNESOTA

Organization Committee: Lynn Thompson, A. G. Bastis, A. O. Devold, O. D. Nellerme, W. X. Stafford, A. R. Gissen, David Shier, C. H. Rudstil, Lewis Bencke, H. Wuerzinger.

Executive Committee: O. H. Devold, Lynn Thompson, Murray E. King.

In view of recent developments, active party-member Socialists of Minneapolis met recently and elected the above committees for the purpose of organizing the Socialists of Hennepin County in a centralized unit with headquarters and meeting place down town.

The time is ripe for such a move. The conference for Progressive Political Action at Cleveland July 4th and 5th undoubtedly laid the foundation for a real American Farmer-Labor or Labor party, and pledged itself to call a national convention next January, after the La Follette campaign, for the purpose of organizing such a party.

The Socialist Party under the able

leadership of Morris Hillquit, was one of the main factors in bringing about this promising situation. It was at Cleveland in strength fighting for the party of the workers. As a result of the conference, the Socialist Party has come to occupy the same position in the American Labor movement that the British Socialists now occupy in the British Labor party. The Socialist Party of America has ratified the action of the Cleveland conference and accepted its place in the American Labor movement.

This has had a wonderful effect upon Socialists all over the United States. The party is rapidly regaining the ground it lost during and after the war, as Socialists realize that the Socialist Party has found its true place as the educator and organizer of the new party of the producers. A tremendous work lies ahead—a work that may soon make us the determining force in the Farmer-Labor progressive movement.

The days of Socialist isolation are over. Because of our former isolation, the party suffered a partial break-up under the pressure of the war and excited groups of extremists who thought they had found a short cut to the Cooperative Commonwealth. As a force functioning within the Labor movement, we will never again suffer such a setback.

We cannot afford to miss the present great opportunity. It is the opinion of every active local Socialist we have heard on the matter that the present situation will cause a revival of the party here which will soon carry it beyond its former records. All that is needed is a realization of the new situation by the Socialists of this country.

ILLINOIS

Lena Morrow Lewis of California is speaking on the streets of Chicago for the Socialist and La Follette campaign during July and August. Later she will go into Wisconsin and campaign for the party there.

MASSACHUSETTS

Outdoor meetings. Speaker—Thomas Nicholson of Lawrence. Wednesday, August 6, Newburyport; Thursday, August 7, Lowell; Monday, August 11, Haverhill; Wednesday, August 13, Amesbury; Wednesday, August 14, New Bedford.

(Continued on Page 11)

New York Activities

The State Executive Committee meets with the state ticket Friday, August 15, and Sunday, August 17, in Albany. The campaign will be planned, and other pressing matters will be taken up.

UTICA

Comrade S. H. Stille, the organizer of Local Utica, who is getting such remarkable results in his organization work, has sent the following suggestive letter:

“HOW DO YOU DO IT?”

“At the Cleveland convention, at the New York State convention, the Rand School, The New Leader office and the Forward I had the question popped at me—HOW DO YOU DO IT?”

“Do what?”

“Get ninety-four members out of one hundred calls.

“Very easy.

“Get all records, enrollment lists and poll book.

“Get into the car.

“Call in person on all interested persons.

“Tell them who I am and what I am doing.

“What has been done in Europe. What we are doing in Utica.

“Give them an application card and a pencil, and get their card and their dues.

“What salary do you get? I get no salary at all.

“How do you live? I do not live—I exist.

“Surely the good comrades contribute enough to keep me alive? Sure—about \$150 in three months.

“How about hotel bills? I have none; I live in the woods in a tent.

“Why do you do this work? My love of our ideal and hope for a better humanity.

“What do you think of La Follette? At the mention of his name the crowds go wild.

“Do you think this an opportune time to place our ideals before the people? There never was a more opportune time than now, when a new chapter in history is being written.”

BUFFALO

Petitions are being circulated to place a full local Socialist ticket in the field. This year most of the candidates happen to be speakers, which means that more meetings can be

held and in most cases the district candidates will be able to personally speak to the voters.

Socialist street meetings are held nearly every night. Although the campaign has hardly started neighborhood street meetings are being held.

Every Saturday night a meeting is held at the corner of William and Bennett streets—in the heart of Buffalo's Negro district. The Negroes can be depended upon to roll up a big vote for La Follette. One of Buffalo's two colored papers—the Buffalo Advocate—is backing La Follette and Wheeler and gives publicity to the Socialist meetings.

Up to the present the following local speakers have been out speaking at street meetings: Frank Ehrenfried, candidate for State Treasurer; Rev. Herman J. Hahn, candidate for County Clerk; Ralph E. Horne, Senatorial candidate, 48th district; Charles H. Roth, Senatorial candidate, 49th district; Robert A. Hoffman, Assembly candidate, 3d district; Joseph F. Murphy, Assembly candidate, 4th district; and John Komorowski, Assembly candidate, 5th district.

BROOKLYN

The Central Committee of Local Kings will meet Saturday night at 167 Tompkins avenue. All delegates are urged to attend.

Samuel Pavloff, Joseph F. Viola and Carl Cummings will speak at a street meeting Friday night, August 8, at 27th street and Mermaid avenue, Coney Island.

The Coney Island branch has changed its meeting night from Monday to Thursday night. The next meeting will be held August 14.

The Socialists of the 6th A. D. are setting in motion their campaign machinery to send Joseph Tuvim to the Assembly.

Meetings are being held almost every night. The branch meets Tuesdays at 167 Tompkins avenue.

2nd A. D., Local New York, will be held Saturday, August 16, 1924, on the steamer Ontario, which will leave Battery Park, Pier A, at 2 p.m. sharp, and will sail to Bear Mountain, returning by moonlight.

Well known Jewish and English stars will entertain. Tickets for sale at the following stations:

East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway; Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway; 4th A. D., Socialist Party, 182 Broome street; 6th A. D., Socialist Party, 257 East 4th street. Dancing will be the order of the day. Refreshments will be served.

THE BRONX

The executive committee of Local Bronx met Monday August 4. The hour for adjournment seemed forgotten by all as gripped with the unity of purpose they worked harmoniously till the wee hours of the morning, perfecting plans of action for a lively campaign. Various committees reported and received further instructions. Communications relative to delegates required to represent Bronx County on the following conferences were read and delegates elected:

1st, Delegates to the Greater New York Locals Conference—Comrades O. Pick, S. Grossman and A. Kanasy were elected; 2d, Delegates to the State Conference of the C. P. P. A.—Comrade P. J. Murphy was elected to represent Local Bronx.

The entertainment committee reported that the picnic that was to be held in the Starlight Park by the Naturalization Aid League has been called off. All those having purchased tickets are requested to return them.

The following resolution was adopted by Local Bronx:

WHEREAS, the sad news of the death of ex-National Executive Secretary Otto Branstetter has been conveyed to the members of Local Bronx, in meeting assembled at 1167 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y., and WHEREAS, the comrades all knew of the tireless energy and unflinching interest of the deceased comrade as a member in the ranks and as one who occupied the highest office in the gift of the party, and WHEREAS, the deceased comrade piloted the Socialist ship through the most trying and stormy period of its history and brought it to a successful haven, it is

RESOLVED, by the members at (Continued on Page 11)

On The International Front

“Workers of the World, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain.”

FRANCE

To Put Jaurès in the Pantheon

The transfer of the remains of Jean Jaurès, the Socialist leader murdered by a war-mad “patriot” on the eve of the beginning of the great catastrophe ten years ago, to the Pantheon, where he will lie in company with many great Frenchmen (and some not so great), was assured on July 31 when the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate voted by big majorities for the proposal recommended by the Herriot Cabinet some weeks before. The day of the ceremony is expected to be made one of nation-wide Socialist propaganda and anti-militarist agitation.

Speaking in Paris last week on the situation in Italy, Deputy Felipe Turati, leader of the Italian Unitarian Socialists, according to a cablegram to the Progresso Italiano-American, paid high tribute to the memory of Jaurès. In referring to the murder of Matteotti by the Fascists, Deputy Turati said: “Matteotti was not a world figure like Jaurès, but he was a valiant fighter and personified the hopes of the Italian people.”

Turati declared that the reaction in Italy was getting worse, but said that the Socialists of Italy did not ask help from their French comrades because the proletariat of each country ought to defend its own liberty and dignity.

In Milan there was a memorial meeting at which Deputy Claudio Treves lauded the memory of Jaurès and Matteotti.

LUXEMBURG

Socialists Reorganize As Labor Party

Through what a correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung calls the strength developed by the radical Labor elements in the old Socialist Party of the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the party there has been dissolved and reorganized as a Labor party, with a more militant program and with the mine workers playing a big part in its activities. The trade unions, with their some 15,000 members, are generally Socialistic in politics and will probably exert a greater influence upon the political movement in the future. Both the party and the unions have had the usual experiences with the Communist agitation and have been more or less divided as a result. The Socialists lost a couple of seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the elections of 1922, bringing them down to six, compared with nine Liberals, four Nationalists, two Free People's party men, one Independent Radical and twenty-six Clericals. It is reported that the Socialist groups in the capital city and in Bonneveig-Holbrich, where the brain workers predominate, were opposed to the reorganization, fearing that the pro-

Communist elements among the unions would cut too much figure in the new Labor party.

CUBA

Labor Party Has Two Parties

In reporting the recent launching of two weekly papers, Accion Laborista and El Laborista, for the purpose of supporting the new National Labor party of Cuba, Accion Laborista, the Havana Socialist organ, takes credit to itself for having done a yeoman work in getting the political and industrial Labor movement under way in the Pearl of the Antilles and wholeheartedly welcomes the new colleagues in the struggle against native and foreign capitalism. While the Labor party has laid down its platform and immediate demands, all of which are in accord with Marxian Socialism and the principles of the Socialist and Labor International, it looks at present as if the party will hardly be able to take part in the coming Presidential campaign, as it is still largely in an academic stage. The Cuban workers have for many years been exploited by the big business interests, largely composed of sugar producers and railroads, on the one hand, and misled by a handful of Anarchist agitators on the other, so that the task of building up a real Socialist political movement is no easy one. Nevertheless, the seed is being sown and the prospects of success seem to be improving every day.

HUNGARY

Socialists Defend Jacob Weltner

That the critics of the action of the twenty-four Socialists in the Hungarian National Assembly who allowed the Rehabilitation Bill to pass last April when Premier Bethlen promised to modify the reign of terror that had obtained ever since the arrival of Regent Horthy to power in the fall of 1919, with the aid of foreign troops and food supplies, were partly justified is shown by the failure of the Government to abolish the notorious internment camp of Zala-Egerszeg and its double-dealing in the question of amnesty. However, the Bethlen forces are apparently somewhat afraid of provoking an open fight with the Socialists on the amnesty matter, especially while an American General Commissioner is in Budapest, as an attempt to railroad Jacob Weltner, former responsible editor of Nepszava, the Budapest Socialist paper, and one of the Socialists who cooperated with Bela Kun when the Soviet regime was set up in the winter of 1918, to prison on a charge of high treason when he recently returned from exile, was halted after a party of Socialist leaders called upon Minister of Justice Pethi and threatened drastic action. Instead of speeding up the case, the public prosecutor is understood to be willing to let it drag until a good excuse for dropping it altogether comes along. Still, only a few of the prominent refugees have ventured to return to their homes, as they have little faith in the half promises of Count Bethlen.

Fear Socialist Victory in Budapest

The tide of political revolt has risen so fast in Budapest during the last couple of years that awakening

Magyars in control of the city Government fear the result of a free municipal election. Consequently, they induced the Horthy Government to block the election due last January and to try to enact a special election law for the capital that would enable them to retain their grip through wholesale disfranchisement of the workers. Since January 1, the city has been run by a commissioner appointed by the Government and the fight over the provisions of the proposed Election Law has raged more or less intermittently. Finally the National Assembly was suddenly adjourned on July 3 until October without the Election Law having been put through. Among the Government's reasons for the adjournment was its fear of criticism by the Socialists and other opposition deputies of the way in which the country was being “rehabilitated” at the expense of the masses. Unemployment is being increased through the dismissal of State employees and the economic situation is far from reassuring.

Another recent example of the ferocity with which the Hungarian courts prosecute Communists and Socialists suspected of having taken part in the short-lived Communist regime of 1919 is the action of the higher court in Debreczin in the case of Dr. Wilhelm Lefkowitz, a veteran Socialist who never had any connection with the Communists, but who was sentenced by a lower court to ten years at hard labor following the overthrow of the Bela Kun Government. His appeal finally reached the higher court and, in what the Arbeiter-Zeitung correspondent calls “a spirit of reconciliation,” his sentence was reduced to eight years at hard labor.

The oldest Social Democratic newspaper of Hungary, Die Volksstimme of Budapest, has suspended publication on the ground that since the attachment of most of the German-speaking territory of old Hungary to other countries as the result of the World War the demand for a German Social Democratic paper has not been great enough to justify the expense of getting it out.

SPAIN

Pablo Iglesias Arrested

According to a report reaching The Daily Herald of London, the Military Directorate headed by Primo de Rivera has had Pablo Iglesias, the veteran leader of the Spanish Socialist movement, arrested for having printed in his Madrid weekly, El Socialista, a speech by Senor Prieto a former Liberal member of the Cortes. The publishers of Galicia in Vigo and of Junta in Tarragona have also been arrested and their papers suspended. As these papers were all under pre-publication censorship by the military authorities, it looks as if the censors had intentionally passed something calculated to make trouble for Comrade Iglesias and his fellow editors. Dictator Rivera recently shut down the University of Barcelona because its faculty resented his interference.

RUSSIA

New Social Democratic Program

As a result of several conferences held during May and June by mem-

THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

83,000 MEMBERS

750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100. to \$1,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$5 to \$5 per week. Contribution benefit, \$200. or nine months in our own Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit. For information apply to

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175 East Broadway, N. Y. City

Telephone Orchard 9618-9617

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COMPLETE RECORDS

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The Only Socialist Excursion for the Season

A DAY OF ENJOYMENT AND FUN

MOONLIGHT

EXCURSION

Steamer "Onteora" to

BEAR MOUNTAIN

Saturday, August 16th, 1924

Auspices Socialist Party 1st and 2nd A. D., New York

CONCERT—DANCING

Refreshments Served on Board.

Music by a Syncopated Jazz Band

Steamer Leaves Pier A, Battery, at 2 P. M. Sharp.

Tickets, One Dollar.

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“Do the Communists work to that end? Decidedly not. We can pick up any of their papers or periodicals or listen to any of their speakers and propagandists, and we would find that they do not attack the capitalist system, but fight the Socialist movement no matter where they are. And as long as they pursue such tactics, the united front is impossible.”

MINNESOTA

Organization Committee: Lynn Thompson, A. G. Bastis, A. O. Devold, O. D. Nellerme, W. X. Stafford, A. R. Gisslen, David Shier, C. H. Rudstil, Lewis Beneke, H. Wueringer.

Executive Committee: O. H. Devold, Lynn Thompson, Murray E. King.

In view of recent developments, active party-member Socialists of Minneapolis met recently and elected the above committee for the purpose of organizing the Socialists of Hennepin County in a centralized unit with headquarters and meeting place downtown.

The time is ripe for such a move. The conference for Progressive Political Action at Cleveland July 4th and 5th undoubtedly laid the foundation for a real American Farmer-Labor or Labor party, and pledged itself to call a national convention next January, after the La Follette campaign, for the purpose of organizing such a party.

The Socialist Party under the able

leadership of Morris Hillquit, was one of the main factors in bringing about this promising situation. It was at Cleveland in strength fighting for the party of the workers. As a result of the conference, the Socialist Party has come to occupy the same position in the American Labor movement that the British Socialists now occupy in the British Labor party. The Socialist Party of America has ratified the action of the Cleveland conference and accepted its place in the American Labor movement.

This has had a wonderful effect upon Socialists all over the United States. The party is rapidly regaining the ground it lost during and after the war, as Socialists realize that the Socialist Party has found its true place as the educator and organizer of the new party of the producers. A tremendous work lies ahead—a work that may soon make us the determining force in the Farmer-Labor progressive movement.

The days of Socialist isolation are over. Because of our former isolation, the party suffered a partial break-up under the pressure of the war and excited groups of extremists who thought they had found a short cut to the Cooperative Commonwealth. As a force functioning within the Labor movement, we will never again suffer such a setback.

We cannot afford to miss the present great opportunity. It is the opinion of every active local Socialist we have heard on the matter that the present situation will cause a revival of the party here which will soon carry it beyond its former records. All that is needed is a realization of the new situation by the Socialists of this country.

ILLINOIS

Lena Morrow Lewis of California is speaking on the streets of Chicago for the Socialist and La Follette campaign during July and August. Later she will go into Wisconsin and campaign for the party there.

MASSACHUSETTS

Outdoor meetings. Speaker—Thomas Nicholson of Lawrence. Wednesday, August 6, Newburyport; Thursday, August 7, Lowell; Monday, August 11, Haverhill; Wednesday, August 13, Amesbury; Wednesday, August 14, Amesbury; Wednesday, August 14, Amesbury.

(Continued on Page 11)

New York Activities

The State Executive Committee meets with the state ticket Friday, August 15, and Sunday, August 17, in Albany. The campaign will be planned, and other pressing matters will be taken up.

UTICA

Comrade S. H. Stille, the organizer of Local Utica, who is getting such remarkable results in his organization work, has sent the following suggestive letter:

“HOW DO YOU DO IT?”

“At the Cleveland convention, at the New York State convention, at the Rand School, The New Leader office and the Forward I had the question popped at me—HOW DO YOU DO IT?”

“Do what?”

“Get ninety-four members out of one hundred calls.

“Very easy.

“Get all records, enrollment lists and poll book.

“Get into the car.

“Call in person on all interested persons.

“Tell them who I am and what I am doing.

“What has been done in Europe.

“Give them an application card and a pencil, and get their card and their dues.

“What salary do you get? I get no salary at all.

“How do you live? I do not live—I exist.

“Surely the good comrades contribute enough to keep me alive? Sure—about \$150 in three months.

“How about hotel bills? I have none; I live in the woods in a tent.

“Why do you do this work? My love of our ideal and hope for a better humanity.

“What do you think of La Follette? At the mention of his name the crowds go wild.

“Do you think this an opportune time to place our ideals before the people? There never was a more opportune time than now, when a new chapter in history is being written.”

BUFFALO

Petitions are being circulated to place a full local Socialist ticket in the field. This year most of the candidates happen to be speakers, which means that more meetings can be

held and in most cases the district candidates will be able to personally speak to the voters.

Socialist street meetings are held nearly every night. Although the campaign has hardly started neighborhood street meetings are being held.

Every Saturday night a meeting is held at the corner of William and Bennett streets—in the heart of Buffalo's Negro district. The Negroes can be depended upon to roll up a big vote for La Follette. One of Buffalo's two colored papers—the Buffalo Advocate—is backing La Follette and Wheeler and gives publicity to the Socialist meetings.

Up to the present the following local speakers have been out speaking at street meetings: Frank Ehrenfried, candidate for State Treasurer; Rev. Herman J. Hahn, candidate for County Clerk; Ralph E. Horne, Senatorial candidate, 43rd district; Charles H. Roth, Senatorial candidate, 49th district; Robert A. Hoffman, Assembly candidate, 3d district; Joseph F. Murphy, Assembly candidate, 4th district; and John Komorowski, Assembly candidate, 5th district.

BROOKLYN

The Central Committee of Local Kings will meet Saturday night at 167 Tompkins avenue. All delegates are urged to attend.

Samuel Pavloff, Joseph F. Viola and Carl Cummings will speak at a street meeting Friday night, August 8, at 27th street and Mermaid avenue, Coney Island.

The Coney Island branch has changed its meeting night from Monday to Thursday night. The next meeting will be held August 14.

The Socialists of the 6th A. D. are setting in motion their campaign machinery to send Joseph Tuvim to the Assembly.

Meetings are being held almost every night. The branch meets Tuesdays at 167 Tompkins avenue.

and 2nd A. D., Local New York, will be held Saturday, August 16, 1924, on the steamer Ontario, which will leave Battery Park, Pier A, at 2 p.m. sharp, and will sail to Bear Mountain, returning by moonlight.

Well known Jewish and English stars will entertain. Tickets 10c sale at the following stations:

East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway; Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway; 4th A. D., Socialist Party, 182 Broome street; 6th A. D., Socialist Party, 257 East 4th street. Dancing will be the order of the day. Refreshments will be served.

THE BRONX

The executive committee of Local Bronx met Monday August 4. The hour for adjournment seemed forgotten by all as gripped with the unity of purpose they worked harmoniously till the wee hours of the morning, perfecting plans of action for a lively campaign. Various committees reported and received further instructions. Communications relative to delegates required to represent Bronx County on the following conferences were read and delegates elected:

1st, Delegates to the Greater New York Locals Conference—Comrades O. Pick, S. Grossman and A. Kanasy were elected; 2d, Delegates to the State Conference of the C. P. P. A.—Comrade P. J. Murphy was elected to represent Local Bronx.

The entertainment committee reported that the Picnic that was to be held in the Starlight Park by the Naturalization Aid League has been called off. All those having purchased tickets are requested to return them.

The following resolution was adopted by Local Bronx:

WHEREAS, the sad news of the death of ex-National Executive Secretary Otto Branstetter has been conveyed to the members of Local Bronx, in meeting assembled at 1167 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y., and WHEREAS, the comrades all knew of the tireless energy and unflinching interest of the deceased comrade as a member in the ranks and as one who occupied the highest office in the gift of the party, and WHEREAS, the deceased comrade piloted the Socialist ship through the most trying and stormy period of its history and brought it to a successful haven, it is

RESOLVED, by the members at

(Continued on Page 11)

On The International Front

“Workers of the World, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain.”

FRANCE

To Put Jaures in the Pantheon

The transfer of the remains of Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader murdered by a war-mad “patriot” on the eve of the beginning of the great catastrophe ten years ago, to the Pantheon, where he will lie in company with many great Frenchmen (and some not so great), was assured on July 31 when the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate voted by big majorities for the proposal recommended by the Herriot Cabinet some weeks before. The day of the ceremony is expected to be made one of nation-wide Socialist propaganda and anti-militarist agitation.

Speaking in Paris last week on the situation in Italy, Deputy Felippo Turati, leader of the Italian Unitarian Socialists, according to a cablegram to the Progresso Italiano-American, paid high tribute to the memory of Jaures. In referring to the murder of Giacomo Matteotti by the Fascists, Deputy Turati said: “Matteotti was not a world figure like Jaures, but he was a valiant fighter and personified the hopes of the Italian people.”

Turati declared that the reaction in Italy was getting worse, but said that the Socialists of Italy did not ask help from their French comrades because the proletariat of each country ought to defend its own liberty and dignity.

In Milan there was a memorial meeting at which Deputy Claudio Treves lauded the memory of Jaures and Matteotti.

LUXEMBURG

Socialists Reorganize As Labor Party

Through what a correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung calls the strength developed by the radical Labor elements in the old Socialist Party of the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the party there has been dissolved and reorganized as a Labor party, with a more militant program and with the mine workers playing a big part in its activities. The trade unions, with their some 15,000 members, are generally Socialistic in politics and will probably exert a greater influence upon the political movement in the future. Both the party and the unions have had the usual experiences with the Communist agitation and have been more or less divided as a result. The Socialists lost a couple of seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the elections of 1922, bringing them down to six, compared with nine Liberals, four Nationalists, two Free People's party men, one Independent Radical and twenty-six Clericals. It is reported that the Socialist groups in the capital city and in Bonneweg-Holbrich, where the brain workers predominate, were opposed to the reorganization, fearing that the pro-

Communist elements among the unions would cut too much figure in the new Labor party.

CUBA

Labor Party Has Two Papers

In reporting the recent launching of two weekly papers, Accion Laborista and El Laborista, for the purpose of supporting the new National Labor party of Cuba, Accion Socialista, the Havana Socialist organ, takes credit to itself for having done yeoman work in getting the political and industrial Labor movement under way in the Pearl of the Antilles and wholeheartedly welcomes the new colleagues in the struggle against native and foreign capitalism. While the Labor party has laid down its platform and immediate demands, all of which are in accord with Marxism and the principles of the Socialist and Labor International, it looks at present as if the party will hardly be able to take part in the coming Presidential campaign, as it is still largely in an academic stage. The Cuban workers have for many years been exploited by the big business interests, largely composed of sugar producers and railroads, on the one hand, and misled by a handful of Anarchist agitators on the other, so that the task of building up a real Socialist political movement is no easy one. Nevertheless, the seed is being sown and the prospects of success seem to be improving every day.

HUNGARY

Socialists Defend Jacob Weltner

That the critics of the action of the twenty-four Socialists in the Hungarian National Assembly who allowed the Rehabilitation Bill to pass last April when Premier Bethlen promised to modify the reign of terror that had obtained ever since the arrival of Regent Horthy to power in the fall of 1919, with the aid of foreign troops and food supplies, were partly justified is shown by the failure of the Government to abolish the notorious internment camp of Zala-Egerszeg and its double-dealing in the question of amnesty. However, the Bethlen forces are apparently somewhat afraid of provoking an open fight with the Socialists on the amnesty matter, especially while an American General Commissioner is in Budapest, as an attempt to railroad Jacob Weltner, former responsible editor of Nepszava, the Budapest Socialist paper, and one of the Socialists who cooperated with Bela Kun when the Soviet regime was set up in the winter of 1918, to prison on a charge of high treason when he recently returned from exile, was halted after a party of Socialist leaders called upon Minister of Justice Pethi and threatened drastic action. Instead of speeding up the case, the public prosecutor is understood to be willing to let it drag until a good excuse for dropping it altogether comes along. Still, only a few of the prominent refugees have ventured to return to their homes, as they have little faith in the half promises of Count Bethlen.

Fear Socialist Victory in Budapest

The tide of political revolt has risen so fast in Budapest during the last couple of years that awakening

Magyars in control of the city Government fear the result of a free municipal election. Consequently, they induced the Horthy Government to block the election due last January and to try to enact a special election law for the capital that would enable them to retain their grip through wholesale disfranchisement of the workers. Since January 1, the city has been run by a commissioner appointed by the Government and the fight over the provisions of the proposed Election Law has raged more or less intermittently. Finally the National Assembly was suddenly adjourned on July 3 until October without the Election Law having been put through.

Among the Government's reasons for the adjournment was its fear of criticism by the Socialists and other opposition Deputies of the way in which the country was being “rehabilitated” at the expense of the masses. Unemployment is being increased through the dismissal of State employees and the economic situation is far from reassuring.

Another recent example of the ferocity with which the Hungarian courts prosecute Communists and Socialists suspected of having taken part in the short-lived Communist regime of 1919 is the action of the higher court in Debreczin in the case of Dr. Wilhelm Lefkovits, a veteran Socialist who never had any connection with the Communists, but who was sentenced by a lower court to ten years at hard labor following the overthrow of the Bela Kun Government. His appeal finally reached the higher court and, in what the Arbeiter-Zeitung correspondent calls “a spirit of reconciliation,” his sentence was reduced to eight years at hard labor.

The oldest Social Democratic newspaper of Hungary, Die Volksstimme of Budapest, has suspended publication on the ground that since the attachment of most of the German-speaking territory of old Hungary to other countries as the result of the World War the demand for a German Social Democratic paper has not been great enough to justify the expense of getting it out.

SPAIN

Pablo Iglesias Arrested

According to a report reaching The Daily Herald of London, the Military Directorate headed by Primo de Rivera has had Pablo Iglesias, the veteran leader of the Spanish Socialist movement, arrested for having printed in his Madrid weekly, El Socialista, a speech by Senor Prieto a former Liberal member of the Cortes. The publishers of Galicia in Vigo and of Junta in Tarazona have also been arrested and their papers suspended. As these papers were all under pre-publication censorship by the military authorities, it looks as if the censors had intentionally passed something calculated to make trouble for Comrade Iglesias and his fellow editors. Dictator Rivera recently shut down the University of Barcelona because its faculty resented his interference.

RUSSIA

New Social Democratic Program

As a result of several conferences held during May and June by mem-

The Only Socialist Excursion for the Season

A DAY OF ENJOYMENT AND FUN

MOONLIGHT

EXCURSION

Steamer “Onteora” to

BEAR MOUNTAIN

Saturday, August 16th, 1924

Auspices Socialist Party 1st and 2nd A. D., New York

CONCERT—DANCING

Refreshments Served on Board.

Music by a Syncopated Jazz Band

Steamer Leaves Pier A, Battery, at 2 P. M. Sharp.

Tickets, One Dollar.

UNION DIRECTORY

HERE'S YOUR UNION, WHEN IT MEETS, AND WHERE

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

CLOAK AND SUIT OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U.

Local 1 Building, 128 East 25th St.

Madison Sq. 8590

Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the office.

LOUIS ROBOVITZ, Chairman.

LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Office 231 East 14th Street

Telephone Lexington 4180

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION

DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

CLOAK and SKIRT MAKERS' UNION

Local 11, I. L. G. W. U.

Office and Headquarters, 219 Soanman St., N.Y.C.

Dickens 6882

Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M.

WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman.

HARRY CHANER, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 144 Second Avenue

Telephone Orchard 0415-0416

Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 7:30 Delancey Street, at 8 P. M.

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening, at 7 P. M.

ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President.

J. HELLER, Secretary.

ABRAHAM BELSON, Chairman of the Executive Board.

DRESSMAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK, LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 14 West 21st St.

Watkins 7980

The Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.

MAX BLUSTEIN, Chairman

I. SCROENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 231 E. 14th Street.

Lexington 4840

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

Regular Meetings Every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.

Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.

Bronx—E. 187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.

Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.

Elgin—104 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—16 Montgomery St.

SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St.

Madison Sq. 1471

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.

D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Dressmakers' Union

Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board of Dressmakers' Union.

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office.

21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.

LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St.

Madison Square 1934

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.

M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART, Manager Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715

Telephone: Stuyvesant 6300-1-3-4-5

SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

611-613 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Spring 7600-1-3-4

DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

700 Broadway, New York City.

Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9310, 9311

JOE GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."

Office: 44 East 12th Street.

Stuyvesant 8586.

Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.

Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.

MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager.

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ORCHARD 1387

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HYMAN NOVODVOB, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y. Loc 10, Sec. A. C. W. A.

Office: 235 Broadway Ave. Bklyn. 10180

Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.

J. Barovitz, Chairman.

L. Feltman, Sec. Sec'y.

J. Portner, Bus. Agent

J. Kleinholz, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.

A. C. W. A. Section "B"

Office 235 Broadway Ave. Bklyn. 10180

Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.

J. Barovitz, Chairman.

L. Feltman, Sec. Sec'y.

J. Portner, Bus. Agent

J. Kleinholz, Fin. Sec'y.

Lapel Makers & Pairers'

Local 161, A. C. W. A.

Office: 3 Soanman St. Drydock 3809

Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

IKE SCHNEIDER, Chairman.

KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary.

ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday

at the Amalgamated Temple

11-27 Arlon Pl., Bklyn., N. Y.

LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.

H. TAYLOR, Sec'y

LEON RECK, Fin. Sec'y

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

THE WORKERS' GREATEST TASK

By FRED BRAMLEY

Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress

The last great war involved the employment of over 50,000,000 able-bodied members of the working class in the degrading and brutal task of human slaughter.

The wage-earners were called from the fields, factories and workshops of Europe to engage in the task of scientific murder because their masters, social, industrial and political, had quarrelled. The war represented the tragic and inevitable consequence of a system based on capitalist control, international competition, secret diplomacy, and hostile alliances.

The casualties caused by this disastrous mixture of crime and blunder left countless millions to mourn the loss of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers. Over 7,500,000 of the strongest and most promising of the young men of the nations engaged in the struggle were left dead on the field of battle. In addition over 12,500,000 were wounded, thousands of them so seriously as to destroy their physical and mental capacity beyond repair.

The blood cost of what we hope will be the last of our capitalist wars must also be counted, together with the almost universal economic paralysis arising from the war. The destruction of international trade and the abnormal and continued unemployment and poverty following the war must be added to the bill of costs. In various countries reaction is rampant, democratic institutions suppressed, trade union organizations destroyed, and the chains of economic slavery are binding the workers more firmly to lives of degrading toil.

The workers more than any other class suffer the tragic consequences of war. They also, more than any other class, provide the means which make war possible: by their unanimous refusal to provide men and to produce equipment, and transport material, they could make war impossible. Universal peace will never be secured by moral reasoning or pious resolutions. It will come

from the refusal of the wage-earners to participate in a game in which they become the helpless pawns of the unscrupulous criminals who leave them to bleed, work and pay for the folly and crimes of others.

The wage-earners must organize to meet the danger of war, which is a certainty unless effectively resisted. Militarism was not destroyed during the years from 1914 to 1918. It was temporarily suppressed in one place, and strengthened in

others. Steps are now being taken by the experts employed in Government departments to devise instruments of destruction more powerful than those used in the last war. Communities alleged to be Christian are still armed to the teeth with the most heinous instruments for slaughter that human ingenuity can devise.

These appliances for the maintenance or oppression should never

again be used by those whom we can influence or control by working-class organization. War is not an accidental feature of international capitalism, it is part of it, and only by the effective use of the political and economic power of the workers against war can we avoid it.

Our opposition to war must overcome racial prejudice, lead us to ignore the frontier lines dividing States, and inspire us to reach across these artificial barriers to working class solidarity. The greatest service the workers of Europe can render to themselves, to humanity, and to future generations is to develop an international understanding which would make war impossible.

INTERNATIONAL MANOEUVRES

International conflict is growing and complicated. The relations between Japan and the United States are strained on the question of the latter's prohibition of Japanese immigrants. France procrastinates with the Dawes Report, which has been approved by Britain and America. She is faced with trouble in Syria, and has yet to ratify the Lausanne Treaty. Our Far Eastern correspondent has shown how she is flirting with Japan on the subject of China, where British and American interests seek predominance. Italy, under Mussolini, is developing

an imperialist policy of her own and recounts interference by the Powers. The gravity of the international situation is expressed by the London Times, which refers to the trouble between Japan and America as "the most tremendous problem confronting the world," and declares that it is "idle to ignore the possibility of an ultimate conflict between Japan and the United States." We cannot ignore such a possibility, because it would undoubtedly bring about a conflagration before which the last war would pale into insignificance. There could be no such thing as

Japan and the United States fighting out the question between themselves. All of the powers would immediately become involved in a war of extermination.

It cannot be said what the groupings will be. In playing for power the diplomats continually shift their ground. The trend of the groupings on present indications, however, can be followed, and, though it may vary from time to time, several mighty problems will have to be settled before there is any appreciable change. —Daily Standard, Brisbane, Australia.

LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

Anti-War Day Preparations

The latest report issued by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions on the progress of preparations in various countries for the holding of great anti-war demonstrations on the third Sunday of September indicate that the cooperation of the unions, Socialist organizations and young people's groups will make the protest felt around the world. In Spain, Primo de Rivera's military Government has forbidden the publication of the anti-war manifesto, but demonstrations are being planned just the same. The German union and young Socialists have ordered many thousand copies of anti-war placards and cards by Käthe Kollwitz for free distribution and sale. In Holland the trade unions and the Socialists are organizing ten joint parades in ten cities. Belgian unions and Socialists are working together. Badges to be sold on Anti-War Day show a woman destroying a rifle and carrying the legend: "I. F. T. U. Anti-War Day, 1924." The Federation has put out three anti-war cards with drawings by the French artist Steinlen, the German Kollwitz and the Dutchman Pick, which are already being distributed through the national labor centers. The Federation is also distributing free stamps, bearing the words: "International Federation of Trade Unions, Anti-War Day, Sunday, September 21, 1924." Millions of these stamps in several languages have been sent out.

German Railway Shop Councils

In the last election of the central shop council of the German railroads the German Railwaymen's Union, (affiliated with the International Transport Workers' Federation) polled 178,792 votes, winning 16 seats; the Communist opposition group got 56,332 votes and 5 seats; the Christian Union, 30,011 and 2; and the General Railwaymen's Union, 24,573 and 2. In the elections to the district shop councils held at the same time the German Railwaymen's Union won 244 out of 344 seats, while the Communists got 48, with the balance divided between the other groups.

Miners' Union Weathers Storm

The report presented to the 150 delegates and 60 union officers attending the recent national meeting of the German Miners' Union held in Dresden showed that despite losses due to the separation of rich mining territory in Upper Silesia from Germany and its attachment to Poland and to Communist agitation and unemployment, the membership on January 1, last, was 239,811, compared with the high water mark of 468,116 touched in 1921. There have been some further losses since January 1, but the big Ruhr strike has been gone through successfully, the inflation crisis is over and the miners' ranks are standing firm, with every prospect for a speedy comeback in numerical strength as soon as something approaching normalcy in general conditions is restored. The funds and real property belonging to the national organization are valued at about \$500,000. There were 18 Communist delegates to the convention, but they didn't start any rows and a resolution sharply condemning Communist tactics was adopted with only five votes against it. The old officers were reelected without material opposition.

Want to Join Transport Workers

Among organizations recently applying for affiliation with the Transport Workers International were the Norwegian Railway Clerks' Union, the Swedish Firemen's Union, the Eastern Bengal Railway Indian Employees' Association and the Czechoslovak Chauffeurs' Union.

Communist Losses in the Ruhr

Reports of the results of the election on June 29 by the miners of the Ruhr district of their representatives

Anti-War Day—More Aid for Germans—

Communist Losses—Rail Shop Councils—

German Miners—East Indian Railmen Op-

pressed—Japanese in Congress.

Japanese in Congress

The thirteenth annual congress of the Japanese Federation of Labor was held in Tokyo, February 10 to 12. Mr. Bunji Suzuki, the veteran labor leader of Japan, was reelected president of the federation.

The aims of the labor movement in the attitude of the federation towards the international labor organization are defined in the following resolution adopted unanimously by the congress:

The labor movement in our country stands at a turning point. We believe it is of special importance and significance, from the point of view of the history not only of the General Federation of Japanese Labor but also of the whole labor movement of Japan that the present declaration should be made.

Capitalism in Japan, pushed by the circumstances of the world in advance of its normal development, took prematurely the form of imperialism, which is the last stage of capitalism, without passing through the stage of liberalism. Consequently, it became deeply tinged with absolutism, and, as a result, there are in Japan great obstacles to the free progress of the proletariat.

Moreover, while on the one hand the spirit of the class struggle throughout the world, which has reached its highest point, has perhaps too rapidly engendered the aspirations of a part of the Japanese labor movement, gradually awakening since the great European war, it has failed on the other hand to create a clear understanding of the mission and duty of trade unions in the effort for the emancipation of the workers. Consequently, it has been difficult for the movement of the proletariat in Japan to become a mass movement; and the movement of the few, ardently aspiring to high ideals, has necessarily taken a somewhat doctrinaire and uncompromising form.

We believe that, hitherto, such a development of the labor movement of this country was inevitable, in view of the abnormal development of capitalism. But it would be a great and culpable error if we continued in the future to take the same attitude as in the past. We are faced with the necessity of making our policy more realistic and more positive than before, having regard to the tendency of capitalism in recent years and to the increasing power of the workers in this country.

The labor movement of Japan has reached a stage where it should transform itself from a minority movement into a movement of the masses. The negative attitude towards policies of social reform must be replaced by a positive attitude and an effort to utilize such policies.

For instance, though we have, of course, no expectation that the complete emancipation of the people can be obtained through a bourgeois parliament, we must nevertheless endeavor to acquire such partial profit as is possible by exercising effectively the right to vote, after the introduction of universal manhood suffrage. We must endeavor to accelerate the awakening among the people of an interest in politics.

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they have to make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

The government of a free country, properly speaking, is not in the persons, but in the laws.—Tom Paine.

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The Challenge of Socialism

XII. Under Socialism

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

"Under Socialism, there will be—"

"Under Socialism, there will not be—"

Discussing Socialism, people find themselves saying that "Under Socialism, there will be"—something or other, or vice versa; and so the arguments rage all night, even unto headaches the next morning.

"Under Socialism," Socialists facetiously say, "men won't quarrel with their mothers-in-law"—or there won't be any vamps, or bad poetry, or jazz.

Or, on the other hand, under Socialism everything will be—just wrong. There are plenty of anti-Socialist romances to prove that; David M. Parry, the "Rev." Thomas Dixon, Jr., and other seers of hobgoblins have the data at hand, and they have put them in books.

What will Socialism bring to the people?

Socialism is, stated as a formula, the collective ownership and the democratic management of the socially necessary tools of production, distribution, and exchange.

How Will Socialism Come?

The socially necessary tools of production, distribution and exchange will be brought into collective ownership in any one of a number of different ways.

How will they be "democratically" administered? What will the nature of the administration be, so that the main ills of mankind will automatically disappear?

In other words, how will Socialism work out?

That is the question that is asked whenever there is discussion of Socialism—and properly.

Let us imagine that a Socialist victory has resulted in the socialization of the socially necessary tools of production, distribution and exchange.

Socializing Steel

Here are the workers making steel, numbering, all told, about three-quarters of a million. The people now own the steel industry. How will the manufacture of steel differ from the methods under the beneficent Gary plan?

First, of course, the glaring evils of the system today will be done away with at once; the conditions of labor will be improved. Legislation will repeal the hellishly long work-week; scientific inquiry will determine the best, most wholesome, the dearest methods of making steel; and they will be installed at once, regardless of cost, on the Socialist principle that the welfare of the workers is to be preferred to the financial benefit of the owners-for-a-living.

The industry having been cleaned out, hours shortened, the dangerous parts of the industry made safe—then will come the real socialization. The control of the industry will be taken out of the hands of the directors of the Steel Corporation and placed in the hands of those in whose interest the industry should be run—the people.

Now, what is the people, under Socialism? It is the working class; it is—everybody. How will that working-class people determine who is to run the industry?

Financiers and Experts

One of the greatest evils of the present private ownership has been management by financiers, rather than by experts. Boards of directors, committees, councils—whatever they will be called—will be selected to run the business. They will be selected with an eye to three things—the welfare of the public, the welfare of the industry, and the welfare of the workers in the industry. And that means that there would be a board representing the scientific advance in steel making, so that policies would be undertaken in the interest of making good steel as economically as possible—representing the people, so that the steel would get out to the world in the way best to supply the world's needs, and representing the workers in the industry so that the hours would be short, the conditions wholesome, and the work as nearly pleasant and worth doing as possible.

In general, there would be a plan something like that for every portion of the industrial life of the country. The workers in one industry would not be able to exploit the workers in any particular industry; while the scientists, the technicians, the specialists would be able to make plans so that the industry would be carried on most efficiently and under the best conditions, without fear that such wholesome improvements would not "pay."

The Details

The details of the Socialist society would work themselves out from that bare fundamental. The method of selecting the boards of directors, the technicians, the managers, would work out, each trade to its own taste. The details of government would work out; they cannot be planned and imposed upon a future State beforehand.

It may be that the various boards, managing the different national industries, will unite in a general in-

dustrial board, planning the nation's industry, and that in the course of time that industrial council, selected by the workers in the interest of the workers, will be the Government; while the police functions, the functions of housing and sanitation and other so-called "governmental" acts, will be left to local administration of dwindling importance.

Our Movement

The Socialist movement is organized politically to win as much political power as it can. It is organized to reach the people with its education, to make them ready for the Big Chance, to prepare their minds to see the justice of the Socialist cause, and its inevitability.

The Socialist Party seeks to gain greater power politically, and over the minds of men and women, so that when the inevitable collapse of Capitalism comes—as it has come in Europe—there will be enough clear thinking, enough preparation, to make the transition to the new day easy.

That is why the Socialists are in politics. That is why the Socialists are always in favor of, and the initiators of such "Socialistic schemes" as social insurance, public ownership, municipal enterprise, and all the rest—because the establishment of these "schemes" break the path. They are of benefit, of course, in that they give better service and divert profits from the private owner to the benefit of the community. But, best of all, they accustom the people to the idea of common enterprise; they accustom the people to the idea of the worthlessness and fallibility of private initiative as the sole means of getting things done.

That is why you should join the Socialist Party, become active in it, and help in its final victory.

Under Socialism

Under Socialism, production of things would be subordinated to—living.

Under Socialism, the great principle would be enthroned of doing things so that men and women and children would be well off, so that they might live healthy, wholesome, happy lives.

Under Socialism, with production and distribution reduced to its proper place and carried on economically and scientifically, and for the benefit of the people rather than for profit, the human race would be released for its proper function—living.

Under Socialism, men and women will no longer be compelled to devote most of their energies to getting a job, and the rest of them to keeping the jobs. Men and women will not be compelled to raise their hands against each other. It will no longer pay for one to be cleverer and smarter and sharper than one's fellow. It will pay to be better and better to serve all mankind.

Under Socialism, it will pay for one to serve mankind best; he will win honor and glory who will write the most beautiful song, paint the best picture, eliminate danger from coal mining, make millions laugh. No longer will it pay for thinkers to devote their brains to cheating the men and women of the world or to invent devices of brutal butchery.

Under Socialism, with the profit motive impossible, there will be the keenest competition among men and women to serve mankind. As today, the most honored one is he who has most dollars, under Socialism, all who work will be able to live decently and beautifully, and the accumulation of billions will not only be considered disgrace, as robbery is disgrace—it will also be impossible. Therefore, men and women will strive for the kind of honors that are expressed today in medals, in degrees, in the good thoughts of one's fellow men.

The Salvation of the World
Socialism will rescue the workers from involuntary poverty and the rich from idleness.

With the profit motive eliminated

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and impossible, the best in mankind will be liberated for human service, while the masses of the people who do not care to strive for anything more than wholesome lives with their families will be able to work under decent conditions in untold labor (best suited to one's self), in order to earn time and competence for happy life with one's loved ones—something that is impossible today.

That is some of the promise of Socialism.

It Is Coming

It is coming; nothing can stay it coming. How it will come, what form it will take, whether we will be paid in brass checks or in labor-cards, we don't know, and we care less. We know that Socialism is coming, and that is enough to cause us to labor to hasten its coming, so that Capitalism may curse the earth no more.

Socialism is coming; whether it comes as a result of election victories, or as a result of economic breakdown, or as a result of a violent outbreak—it is coming.

The Socialists select as their weapons the ballot and peaceful education. They would rather use these weapons than not. But the choice of weapons for the final conflict lies with—the enemy, for they may decide to let the majority have its will, when that majority decides for Socialism. Or they may stake their all on the chance of being able to overcome the minority before it has become a majority.

But however it comes, Socialism is coming, and it will free the world!

That is the Challenge of Socialism. That is the challenge that the Socialist movement throws into the teeth of the opponents of the working class and human emancipation—IT IS COMING!

Why, then, and for what are we waiting? There are three words to speak—

WE WILL IT! And what are the foemen, but the dream-strong, wakened, and weak!

Come, let us cast off fooling, and give up ease and rest; For the Cause alone is worthy, 'til the good days bring the best.

Come, let us cast off fooling, for this, at least, we know,

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D R A M A

"American to the Core."

MARION DAVIES IN "JANICE MEREDITH," AT THE COSMOPOLITAN

When one protests very much we should incline to suspect that he is trying to answer the doubt or guilt in his own heart. Be that as it may, the Cosmopolitan Playhouse, Inc., William Randolph Hearst, President, asseverates in countless fashions that "Janice Meredith," besides being authentic and extravagant and including "two of the most lavish settings ever filmed," is "American to the Core." Which tempts to an analysis of its Americanism.

As I write, the morning advertisements carry this phrasing: "For the first time in the history of motion pictures, every newspaper, every critic, without a single exception, declares Marion Davies in 'Janice Meredith' to be the master picture—a production without a flaw!" It's American to the Core! Perhaps the Americanism starts with the advertisements; the flourish with which the picture arrived, the serial presentation of the story in a daily paper, which devoted a full page to the first night performance; the general parade and promise developed to such an art by Barnum, the hokum king—with so often a betrayal to the end. (Remember Barnum's sign, "This way to the circus"; those who went to see the strange animal found themselves outside the show.) American too, perhaps, is the flapperization of Janice, who becomes a most outrageous (though not highly competent) flirt; remembering that her brothers revealed childish intelligence levels in the army tests, she seems determined to demonstrate that their sisters are fit companions. American, also, it would seem, is enormous expense for the sake of a sensation, or a moment's grand display (the "lavish" court of Versailles is introduced, quite unnecessarily, and for but half a minute); this over-decoration at display point accompanied by a skipping or shoddy treatment elsewhere. The ride of Paul Revere, so excellently run in "America," is feeble here, or at best sensational instead of honest; only the crossing of the Delaware, of the scenic effects, won applause deservedly. Which brings us to another typical "American" trait: the effort to drap the flag around anything at all, to win applause for commercial ventures and personal promotion by a great show of patriotism and all the ideals of America. Patrick Henry's close-up mastication of his words is interrupted by the broken bits of his great speech, pandered for the popularity of a tawdry picture.

One note of consolation rests in the music of the promising Deems Taylor.

J. T. S.



MARY NEWCOMB (remembered for her excellent work in "The Woman on the Jury") will be seen in "Easy Street," a new play by Ralph Thomas Kettering, coming to the 39th Street Theatre, Thursday.

THE NEW PLAY

MONDAY

"DANCING MOTHERS," a new play by Edgar Selwyn, written in collaboration with Edmund Goulding, will open at the Booth Theatre Monday evening, produced by Edgar Selwyn. The cast includes Mary Young, Helen Hayes, John Halliday, Henry Stephenson, Elsie Lawson, Mona Mitchell, Michael Dawn, Arthur Metcalfe, Timony Thomas and Ruby Blackman.

"MARJORIE," a new musical comedy, with Elizabeth Hines featured, will come at the Shubert Theatre Monday evening, sponsored by the Embassy Productions, Inc. The book and lyrics are by Fred Thompson and Clifford Grey. The music by Sigmund Romberg, Herbert Stothart, Philip Calkin and Stephen Jones. Watson Barratt is the art director. Other players include Andrew Tombes, Richard (Skeet) Gallagher, Roy Rowan and Ethel Shutta. The production is staged by Rufus R. Le Maire.

TUESDAY

"DR. DAVID'S DAD," a comedy by Armin Friedman and Louis Herz, will have its premiere at the Vanderbilt Theatre on Tuesday night, produced by Feldon Productions, Inc. The leading role will be played by Egan Brecher. Brecher created this role in Europe, where the play is still running beyond its 2,000th performance under the title, "Dr. Stieglitz." Others in the cast include Mona Kingsley, Marie Reichardt, Edwin Maxwell, Maida Reade and Elenora Nolley. Victor Morley staged the play.

WEDNESDAY

"NO OTHER GIRL," a musical comedy, will be produced by A. L. Jones and Morris Green, in association with A. H. Woods, at the Morocco Theatre, Wednesday night. The book is by Aaron Hoffman, the lyrics and music by Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby. "No Other Girl" was staged by John Mehan, with dances by Larry Coballo. The cast includes Eddie Buzzell, Helen Ford, William Sully, John Sheehan, Henry Mortimer, Francis X. Dohagan, Doris Eaton, Jane Carroll, Eddie Girard and James Francis-Robertson.

THURSDAY

"EASY STREET," a new play in four episodes, by Ralph Thomas Kettering, will open at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, Thursday evening, presented by the Kettering Productions, Inc. Mary Newcomb, recently of "The Woman on the Jury," is the featured player. Others in the cast include Harry Minton, Ralph Kellard, Nan Sunderland, Dwight A. Meade, Eugene McGillan and Bob Jones.

The Princely Pay of Old Time Actors

By ROY FOSTER

A COMPARISON of the pay envelopes of the stars of the English stage from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years ago, with those of the present day, allowing for the difference in the purchasing power of money at that time, has been contributed to "Equity" of July.

In searching through a copy of Horatio Smith's History of Games, published in 1831 in London, England, I came upon two references which seemed interesting enough to pass along.

Speaking of the English stage and an attempt by the managers to raise admission prices Smith says:

"The stage is a luxury which will not bear more than a certain degree of taxation and as the Government has recently found that the reduction of a high impost often increases the receipts it may be worth the while of our theatrical patentees to try the effect of a similar experiment."

Another incident. In 1733 the actors felt out with the managers. Being unable to come to any agreement the actors withdrew to another theatre of their own. To get even with them the managers published the salaries of the recalcitrant actors:

Colly Cibber, 12 pounds, 12 shillings per week and a benefit.

Theophilus Cibber, 5 pounds, 12 shillings per week and a benefit.

Mr. Mills, 1 pound, 12 shillings per week and a benefit.

Mr. Harper, 4 pounds and a present of 10 guineas per week.

Mrs. Horan, 5 pounds per week.

The admission prices at that time were: Boxes, 4 shillings; Pit, 6 pence; First Gallery, 1s 6d; Second Gallery, 1s.

First gallery admission, in our currency would amount to approximately 35 cents. Admitting that theatre admission prices indicate the purchasing power of money at the time and comparing those prices with our present day parquetry prices of \$3.30 (very con-

servative, by the way) we get a ratio of 35 cents; \$3.30, or something over nine times as much. Now taking Mrs. Heron's salary of 5 pounds per week, approximately \$23.00 then an actress of her ability at the present time should receive 9 times that or \$207.00. And they tell us that actors are overpaid. Colly Cibber, whose name was known received about \$58.00 which under conditions today would be about \$525.00 per week. Quite a number of known actors are doing no better than that. Poor Mr. Mills with his 1 pound per week is in a class with the \$40.00-\$50.00 of today which only goes to prove that times do not change so much after all.

Of course, these figures prove nothing either for or against present day conditions but it makes one wonder whether the actors of that day struck for more money or for a better contract.

A comparison of this pay-roll with an American company a century later is offered by William Seymour, veteran stage manager, who writes from South Duxbury, Mass., where he went after staging "She Stoops to Conquer" for The Players Club, about the salary list of a stock company at an Albany, N. Y. theatre, in the season of 1833-1834.

Albany was quite a theatrical center in those days. Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman had been members of the stock company there.

Here are the salaries: Mr. and Mrs. John Green, \$25; Mr. and Mrs. Logan (parents of Eliza and Olive Logan), \$15; Pickering, \$9; Johnson, \$8; Mr. and Mrs. Knight, \$22; Hamilton, \$9; Rice, \$9; Allen, \$5 and Mr. and Mrs. Greenshaw, \$4; the total being \$138 a week. The orchestra was paid \$74.80, the stage department and scenic artist \$71, a grand total weekly of \$333.80.

It would seem that they lived on air and attired themselves in leaves, but perhaps the remuneration was sufficient for those days.

The New Season

The new season is here! No less than five openings are listed for the coming week. These include two musicals, two comedies and one drama. One, "Dr. David's Dad," is a European importation, now playing on the Continent under the name of "Dr. Stieglitz," where it is claimed that the play has passed its 2,000th performance. First nighters, who have been "laying off" for a spell, should find the new season at least interesting. The week of August 18th will have as many—if not more.

From the Frohman office comes the announcement that Molnar's "The Swan" is to reopen for a limited engagement, beginning on August 25 at the Empire Theatre. Eva Le Gallienne has returned from her vacation, during which she presented Ibsen's "The Master Builder," at Rose Valley, Pa., playing the part of Hilda. Basil Rathbone and Philip Merivale are returning from abroad, and the same ship will bring Henrietta Watson, whom Gilbert Miller engaged in London to play the role of "Princess Beatrice." This will be the only change from last season's cast among "The Swan" principals.

George B. McLellan, the English producer, who is now on the Continent by cable to present "The Werewolf" at the 49th Street Theatre, the week of August 18. The comedy is adapted by Gladys Unger from the original of Rudolph Lothar. Previous to the New York opening there will be a preliminary tour on the Jersey coast, beginning at Long Branch Monday.

The cast includes Laura Hope Crews, Lennox Pawle, Leslie Howard, Vincent Serrano, Marion Cokley, Sydney Paxton, Gaby Fleury and Ruth Mitchell.

Gilbert Miller, managing director of Charles Frohman, Inc., returned from abroad yesterday, bringing with him "Antonia," which will be produced by the Frohman office during the coming season. "Antonia" is by the celebrated Hungarian dramatist, Melchior Lengyel, who will be remembered in this country as co-author of "The Czarina." "Antonia" has been running in Budapest for months. Mr. Miller also brought with him a translation made by W. Somerset Maugham, of Luigi Chiarelli's "The Mask and the Face." This comedy is quite a success in London.

Another script of interest is the one-act play, "Shall We Join the Ladies?", by Sir James Barrie.

Joseph Schildkraut will be starred this season in "The Firebrand," the first production of Schwab, Livoright and Mandel. The play, which is by Edwin Justus Mayer, will reach New York in October. Woodman Thompson will be the scenic artist and Arthur Hurley, formerly stage director for Arthur Hopkins, will be responsible for the direction.

The Messrs. Shubert announce, early in September, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, the American presentation of "Havoc," a play in four acts by Harry Wall with the entire English company. The play has been running at the Haymarket Theatre in London since January. The company sails the middle of this month. By Atlantic Transport will come all the scenic effects, costumes, etc. "Havoc" was originally produced by the Repertory Players at the Regent Theatre in November, 1923.

The first production of the new producing firm of Robert Milton, Inc., will be "The Exiles," a comedy by Arthur Richman, to open at the National, Washington, September 22, with Ford's, Baltimore, following the week after. The show goes into rehearsal shortly.

The Dramatists' Theatre, Inc., which is composed of Edward Childs Carpenter, James Forbes and a few other playwrights, will have its own theatre within a year. Plans were filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings yesterday by Donn Barber, architect, for the construction of a playhouse at 137-143 West Forty-ninth street.



HELEN HAYES

An Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, "Dancing Mothers," which opens the new season at the Booth Theatre, Monday night.



ELIZABETH HINES

will play Marjorie in the new musical comedy of that name coming to the Shubert on Monday.

John Golden's Plans

New Plays by Lula Vollmer, Winchell Smith and Frank Craven

JOHN GOLDEN'S announcement of his new season includes a new comedy, "O. B. Gude," by Winchell Smith, with Glenn Hunter (last seen in "Merton of the Movies") in the leading role. Mr. Smith also will collaborate with George Abbott in a new play entitled "The Feud."

Frank Craven will be associated with Mr. Golden in three plays—"Pigs," a new comedy by Ann Morrison and Patterson McNutt, to be presented at the Little Theatre early in the season with two newcomers to Broadway, Nydia Westman and Wallace Ford, and "The Fall Guy," a new play by James Gleason and George Abbott. Following these, Mr. Craven will produce his own play, "Fool's Hills." The principal feminine role in "The Fall Guy" will be played by Beatrice Noyes. Other new plays announced are "Foam," a drama by Forrest Halsey and Benjamin Glaser; "Who Killed Cock Robin?" by Moutague Glass, and "The Funny Man," by Lula Vollmer.

"Seventh Heaven," the play by Austin Strong, which completed a two years' engagement at the Booth Theatre, will be presented on tour by three companies. "Lightnin'" will be continued for the seventh consecutive season by two companies, one headed by Thomas Jefferson and the other by Percy Pollock. "Wages for Wives," by Guy Bolton, will begin an engagement at the Cort Theatre, Chicago, on August 17.



EDDIE BUZZELL

is coming to the Morocco Theatre, Wednesday night, in "No Other Girl," a musical comedy, with book by Aaron Hoffman.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

The Broadway Theatre, beginning next Monday, will show "Poisoned Paradise," with Clara Bow, Kenneth Harlan and Carmel Myers. "Poisoned Paradise" is an adaptation of Robert W. Service's story of Monte Carlo and Continental life. The Keith acts include, "The Rebellion," a revue; Kranz and White, Bertram, Valen and Alberto, Harry Brentwood and Company, the La Salles and other acts.

PALACE

Madame Sophie Tucker, Ted Shapiro and Jack Carroll, Harry Fox, John Tiller's Sixteen Sunshine Girls from "Stepping Stones," with Craig, Victor Moore and Emma Littlefield, Pasquill Brothers, Fred Ardath with Earl Hall and Lucille Fields, Ted Lorraine and Jack Minto with Mlle. Marie Andre, Heck and Hector, others.

Notes

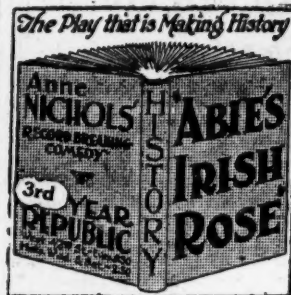
At the Thursday matinee, "Beggars on Horseback," celebrated its 200th performance. The Kaufman-Connelly satire will stay another two weeks at the Broadhurst Theatre.

Fay Marbe has a new dance of her own creation, in the Winter Garden Revue, "Innocent Eyes," which she calls "Broadway Lights."

Adrienne Morrison will replace Esther Mitchell in the "Grand Street Follies." Miss Mitchell is leaving for her home in Australia to be married.

"Cobra," Martin Brown's drama, now in its fifth month at the Hudson, will move to the Longacre Theatre on Monday evening, August 18.

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Music and Concerts

Stadium Concerts

N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra

WILLIAM V. HOOGSTRAATEN, Conductor

LEWIS ROSEN STADIUM, 1st Ave. 138 St.

SUNDAY NIGHT, at 8:30

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Rimsky-Korsakov—Borodin—Liszt

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. Steinway Plaza

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MUSIC

Audition Winners at Stadium Wednesday Night

THE appearance of six Stadium Audition winners at a single concert, with the audience voting for its favorites; the return of Arnold Volpe, the first conductor of the Stadium concerts for a guest appearance, and a special program of the works of Richard Strauss, are some of the features promised by William Van Hoogstraaten and the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Stadium Concerts next week.

So high was the standard in the Stadium Auditions this year that the committee recommended six artists to appear as soloists. Originally it had been planned to award to the best of these artists a New York recital, with all expenses defrayed, under the auspices of the Stadium Concerts. The committee, however, was unable to choose between the six soloists and finally it was determined to invite the audience to assist in the decision by voting. The soloists will be heard on Wednesday night, and ballots will be distributed to all who attend the concert. The audience will be asked to indicate on the ballot the position which each artist deserves, such as first, second, third, etc. The two artists receiving the highest scores will have New York recitals, instead of one as first announced. Cash prizes of \$200, \$150, \$100 and \$50 will go to the third, fourth, fifth and sixth soloists.

Programs for the coming week: Sunday—"Symphony in E Minor, No. 2," Rachmaninoff; "Spanish Caprice," Rimsky-Korsakov; Waltz, "Spirit of Autumn," Allan Lincoln Langley; Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor," Borodin.

Monday—Russian Program: Overture to "Ruslan and Ludmilla," Glinka; "Song Without Words," Tchaikovsky; Symphonic Poem, "Stenka Razin," Glazunoff; "Caucasian Sketches," Ippolitov-Ivanoff; "Italian Caprice," Tchaikovsky.

Tuesday Evening—Arnold Volpe, Guest Conductor. Tchaikovsky-Wagner Program: "Symphony No. 5," Tchaikovsky; Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," Good Friday Spell, from "Parsifal"; Overture to "Rienzi," Wagner.

Wednesday—Soloists' Night: Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," Mozart; "Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto," Verdi; Virginia Rea, soprano; Violin Concerto (First Movement), Tchaikovsky; Miron Poliakoff; Song, "Land of Hope and Glory," Elgar, Frank Johnson, baritone; Violin Concerto in D Minor, No. 4, Vieuxtemps; Benno Rabinoff; "O Mio Fernando," from "La Favorita," Donizetti; Frances Paperta, mezzo-soprano; Piano Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor, (First Movement), Ignace Hilsberg, Tchaikovsky.

Thursday—Richard Strauss program: "Till Eulenspiegel," "Burleske," for Piano and Orchestra; Ely Ney; Tons-

Poem, "Eisen Heldenleben" (First time at Stadium), Violin Solo; Scipione Guidi.

Friday—"Symphony No. 3," Brahms; "Istar," Variations Symphoniques, d'Indy; Suite, "Impressions of Italy," Charpentier.

Saturday—"Sakuntala" Overture, Goldmark; "Unfinished" Symphony, Schubert; Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Waldteufel from "Siegfried," Excerpts from "Die Meistersinger"; (a) Introduction to Act III, (b) Walter's Prize Song, (c) Prelude, Wagner.

Festival Week at Central Park Concerts

The Goldman Band concerts under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman at Central Park will devote the five programs of next week as Festival Concerts, each evening being devoted to some particular type of music. On Monday, the second half of the program will be devoted to the compositions of Mr. Goldman. Wednesday evening will be devoted to music from the various standard comic operas. Friday the first half of the program will be devoted to Wagner. The evening of August 16th will be devoted to a Children's Program. On Sunday evening, a request program will be rendered.

At the Cinemas

ASTOR—"The Sea Hawk."

BROADWAY—"Poisoned Paradise," from Robert W. Service's story, with Clara Bow, Kenneth Harlan and Carmel Myers. CAMEO—Harold Lloyd in "Girl Shy."

CAPITOL—"Wine of Youth," from Rachel Crothers' play, "Mary, the Third," with Eleanor Boardman, Ben Lyon and William Haines.

COHAN—"The Ten Commandments."

COSMOPOLITAN—Marion Davies in "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford.

CRITERION—Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."

LIBERTY—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad."

RIALTO—Gloria Swanson in "Manhandled," by Arthur Stringer.

RIVOLI—"The Covered Wagon," Leicester Ford.

STRAND—Rudolph Valentino in "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.

The Courts of Capitalism

A Review by Louis P. Goldberg

OUR JUDICIAL OLIGARCHY. By Gilbert E. Roe. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

This book which was published in 1912, has lost none of its timeliness and pertinence and carries with it an added interest since it bears an introduction by Senator Robert M. La Follette who is now the most conspicuous and potential of the Presidential candidates. In this introduction the "Battling Senator" expresses himself in no unmistakable language as to his attitude toward the Court and the reader can gather therein one of the probable lines of his attack in the current national campaign. The book was first published in the Senator's weekly in serial form.

The author, Mr. Roe, who was at one time the law partner of Senator La Follette, has been for many years his very intimate friend, and has just been designated to direct the campaign for the Senator in the State of New York. Mr. Roe's book, while written in a scholarly manner, is unacademic in its style and readily intelligible to the average reader. It presents a convincing argument that the courts have widened their authority and taken unto themselves powers which at the beginning of the history of our country it was not intended they should have.

Both as a lawyer practicing for fourteen years and a member of the Socialist Party for over sixteen years, I am familiar with the works of a similar nature. While I lean decisively toward the views expressed by Mr. Roe, it may occasion some surprise when I say I disagree with him in one of his most important theses.

His chapter developing the charges that the poor are not treated on an equality with the rich by the courts would be difficult to improve upon. Since he wrote the book, numerous cases supporting his argument have been before the courts. Especially is this true since the war. The courts have become more and more reactionary towards Labor, tearing away safeguards which it has taken generations to obtain. The right to picket, boycott and even organize, has been limited by the courts. So that as far as the Judiciary is con-

cerned, Labor is at the present time in a very precarious position.

Mr. Roe asserts and proves quite conclusively that the courts have declared laws unconstitutional, not because they were clearly in violation of the fundamental laws of the land, but because the Judges disapproved of the principle or policy of the Legislation.

The subject upon which there is serious disagreement among authorities and upon which I disagree with Mr. Roe is that the courts have usurped power to declare laws unconstitutional. I agree with him that the Judiciary should not have such power, but I venture to state that the charge that the courts have usurped such power is unfounded, the great preponderance of convincing evidence being in favor of the opposite view. I take issue upon this question because I believe that in his other chapters he has made out so strong a case for divesting the courts of such power that his attempt to support a position historically unsupportable weakens his general argument and the effect of his book.

The several cases prior to the adoption of the constitution in which the courts had exercised such power; the numerous expressions of opinion in the Constitutional Convention and the State Ratification Conventions that the courts had such power; the absence of any provision in the Constitution limiting such power; the Judiciary Act of 1789 which recognized such power, and the assumption of such power immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, makes a chain of evidence that becomes quite conclusive. In addition, the fact that the Constitution was intended to be an undemocratic document and to create various checks and balances, and the further fact that the people feared less the possible usurpation by the courts than the oppression by legislative and executive bodies, makes the view of usurpation untenable.

There is much more than might be said in a discussion of the subject of Mr. Roe's book but the limits of a book review forbid. I am planning to go into these questions more exhaustively in a separate article. In conclusion I might briefly direct

The Wall Street Pit

By EDWIN MARKHAM

I see a hell of faces surge and whirl,
Like maelstrom in the ocean—faces lean
And fleshless as the talons of a hawk—

Hot faces like the faces of the wolves
That track the traveler fleeing
through the night—
Grim faces shrunken up and fallen in,

Deep-plowed like weather-eaten bark
of oak—
Drawn faces like the faces of the dead,
Grown suddenly old upon the brink of earth.

Is this a whirl of madmen ravening,
And blowing bubbles in their merriment?
Is Babel come again with shrieking crew
To eat the dust and drink the roaring wind?

And all for what? A handful of bright sand
To buy a shroud with and a length of earth?

"The New Decalogue of Science," by Albert Edward Wiggam, has been praised, criticized, glorified and sworn at, but it remained for Professor E. G. Conklin of Princeton to pray for it. Commenting on the book's sensational commandments, he said, "Lord, have mercy on us, and incline our hearts to keep these laws!"

attention to what seems to me to be the fact that the attack on the Judiciary as usurpers of authority has abated somewhat in recent years. If this is so, it is certainly not because the courts have departed from their accustomed practices, for, while it may not be as clear to the layman, the observant lawyer must know that the courts are just as guilty today of usurpation and kindred abuses as they have ever been.

All Books Reviewed on this page, and every other book, obtainable at the
RAND BOOK STORE
7 EAST 15TH STREET
New York City

Notes on Books

"Crises arise and are dissipated," writes Bessie Beatty, in her humorous description in the July Century of England's social revolution with the advent of the Labor Government. "A delegate to the Russian conference disturbs the established order in Downing Street by passing his cigarette case to the waiters at the Prime Minister's luncheon. Lady Astor's invitations to political parties read, 'Morning Dress.' And London debates just what it means, and wears 'anything.'"

"Queen Mary, from whose royal presence no visitor departs until he has been dismissed, has even quite gracefully survived the precedent-smashing call of the Labor member's wife, who, doubtless having a baby to tend or some equally important chore at home, announced to her Majesty that she 'would have to be pushing along now.'"

A Tribute to Quick

When Herbert Quick was a young man, he was for four years a principal in one of the public schools of Mason City, Iowa. Not long ago the author of "Vandemark's Folly" and "The Hawkeye" received a copy of the high school annual and found on the first page opposite his portrait the following tribute:

"From out of our midst there rose a man. He read books and people and movements. He pondered and visioned. And when he had come to know these fields, and had come to know their values from far-off lands, he told of what he had seen, simply-unpretending and historically." The last of the trilogy of novels dealing with the growth of Iowa will be published in December, Bobbs-Merrill say.

JERSEY CITY—Danforth avenue and Old Bergen road. Speaker to be announced.
JERSEY CITY—Central avenue and Charles street. Speaker, J. R. Smallwood.

CONNECTICUT

Samuel E. Beardsley will speak Saturday night on the New Haven green. Frank Crosswair's meeting last Sunday was the biggest ever held there. Over 1,000 people were in attendance. Old timers are joining the party in droves in Hartford, New Haven and in other cities.

NEW YORK STATE

(Continued From Page 6.) The meeting assembled that we express our regret at his demise at so early an age and at a time when the Socialist Party was confronted by the greatest opportunity, and it is further
RESOLVED, that we send our condolences to his family.

Classroom Meetings

August Claessens began a month's outdoor meetings in the Bronx, Friday evening, August 1. He will deliver a series of lectures on six corners in various parts of the county on the issues of this campaign and the platforms of the Socialist Party and the Conference for Progressive Political Action—every Friday, at MacKinley Square; Saturdays, at Prospect and Longwood avenues; Mondays, at 138th street and Brook avenue; Tuesdays, at Fordham road and Creston avenue; Wednesdays, at Aldus street and Southern Boulevard; Thursdays, at Claremont Parkway and Washington avenue. Meetings start at 8:30 sharp.

NEW YORK

8th A. D.

The branch has secured a new headquarters, the largest and best that this branch has ever had. It is in the Amalgamated Building, 207 East 10th street, near Second avenue. It is large enough to hold mass meetings in, and one is already being planned for the near future to start the campaign. The membership of the 8th, which is picking up splendidly and will soon lay its claim for being the banner branch in the county. A grand opening meeting will be held Thursday evening, August 14, at which Comrade Joseph D. Cannon, secretary of Local N. Y., will address the membership.

A regular meeting of the Central Committee of Local New York will be held on Tuesday evening, August 12, 1924. Urgent matters to be considered, so all members are asked to be present.

New English Workmen's Circle Branch

A new branch of the Workmen's Circle will be formed at a meeting Wednesday, August 13, at 207 East 10th street, in the headquarters of the 8th A. D., S. F. It will consist of party members, Yipsels and others, and will be the only English-speaking branch on the East Side. Everybody is welcome to attend and urged to join. Those interested should communicate with Harry Borman, 7 East 15th street, Room 505.

Street Meetings

The following are the street meetings to be held next week:

MONDAY

4th A. D., Grand and Pitt streets. Speaker: Richard Boyajian. 17th A. D., 125th street and Fifth avenue. Speaker: Alexander Schwartz. 1st and 2d A. D., Clinton street and East Broadway. Speaker: Henry Jager.

TUESDAY

8th A. D., Fifth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Richard Boyajian and W. Fitzgerald. 15th A. D., 86th street and Third avenue. Speakers: E. Steinberger and W. Karp.

WEDNESDAY

5th A. D., 24th street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Alex. Schwartz and Leonard Kaye. 17th A. D., 116th street and Lexington avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

THURSDAY

Upper West Side, 96th street and Broadway. Speakers: Richard Boyajian and P. De Nio. 8th A. D., Second street and Second avenue. Speakers: E. Steinberger and W. Fitzgerald.

FRIDAY

3rd A. D., Sheridan Square. Speakers: Leonard Kaye and John M. Beatty. 1st and 2d A. D., Rutgers street and East Broadway. Speaker: Samuel Beardsley. 6th A. D., Avenue C and Fifth street. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

SATURDAY

16th A. D., 79th street and First avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian. 21st A. D., 139th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: Frank Crosswair and W. Butler.

Party Notes

(Continued From Page 6)

day, August 20, Gardner; Wednesday, August 27, Fitchburg.

The call has been issued for the Massachusetts State Convention to take place August 16 and 17 in International Ladies' Garment Workers' Hall, 15 Essex street, Boston. A full state ticket will be nominated and a state platform adopted. Locals in Massachusetts are urged to send their full quota of delegates to this important convention.

Lawrence—Local Lawrence was reorganized by Organizer Albert Weisbord at a meeting held last Sunday, August 3. Following officers were elected: Jacob Reed, Bay State bldg., Lawrence, corresponding secretary; Fred E. Beal, 85 Jackson street, Lawrence, financial secretary; Thomas Nicholson, 444 Essex street, Lawrence, organizer. Street meetings were held during the past week by Organizer Weisbord at Park and Hampshire streets, Arlington Mills, Essex and Franklin streets, South Broadway and Salem streets. The city authorities tried their best to avoid the giving of a permit for these street meetings, but when they realized that the local comrades and Organizer Weisbord were prepared "to go to the mat" on the issue, the permit was very reluctantly forthcoming. The workers in Lawrence have been unemployed for so many months that in spite of their enthusiasm and good will towards the speaker and his message at these street meetings, they were unable to make their enthusiasm concrete by anything but very small donations. Most of the mills are working but two or three days a week even at the present time.

Lowell—Excellent street meeting held by Organizer Weisbord in this city. Good prospects are in evidence for the organization of a Socialist Party local here, where none has existed since 1915 or 1919. Thomas Nicholson of Lawrence will follow Organizer Weisbord here with a street meeting and an organization meeting in the near future.

With the organization of locals in Newburyport, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Amesbury, it is hoped to form a Merrimack Valley Socialist Federation for common aid and action. Comrade Davidson of Amesbury writes—"With this idea we might arrange for a joint picnic and conference on Labor Day of locals from Newburyport to Lowell."

New Bedford—Good street meeting here with Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis as speaker. A small crowd was waiting for the speaker at the street corner when he arrived, due to the good advertising work of W. E. G. Batty of the local Labor Party.

MAINE

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis has left for a three-week's tour of Maine. Dates and cities expected to be covered are as follows: August 4-5, Bangor; August 6-7, Biddford; August 8, 9, 10, 11, Portland; August 12, Rockland; August 13, Camden; August 14, Waterville; August 15, Skowhegan; August 16-17, Anson and Madison; August 18, Augusta; August 19, Hallowell; August 20, Gardiner; August 21, Auburn and Lewiston; August 22, Lisbon Falls; August 23, Livermore Falls; August 24-25, Rumford; August 26, Portland; August 27, Sanford and Springvale.

RHODE ISLAND

Organizer Albert Weisbord has left for a week's tour of Providence, Pawtucket, and the surrounding cities.

NEW JERSEY

The meeting of the State Committee will be held on Sunday, August 10, at 2 p. m., at State Headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, instead of on August 17, as previously arranged.

Outdoor Meetings in Hudson County, Saturday, August 9
HOBOKEN—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker, Wm. Kane Tallman.

WEST NEW YORK—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker, Blanche Watson.

BAYONNE—Broadway and 23d street. Speaker, George Bauer.

UNION HILL—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker, Annie E. Gray.

WEST HOBOKEN—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker, Henry Jager.

JERSEY CITY—Jackson and Orient avenues. Speaker, C. William Thompson.

Centralia Tragedy

A Review by James Oneal

THE CENTRALIA CONSPIRACY. Revised Edition. By Ralph Chaplin. Chicago: General Defense Committee. 50 Cents.

Viewed in perspective the reaction of the war and post-war period today is remembered as a nightmare. It is only too evident that under the stress of some great tragedy that faces the world our ruling classes are able to drill humanity in a march back to the abysmal brute, as Jack London used to say. Crimes were committed in the name of patriotism that shocked decent men and women who never anticipated that the human species could in great masses engage in such revolting orgies.

Of all the incidents of this reversion back to beasthood the most shocking is this Centralia affair. It reads like a tale out of medieval Europe when the human mind was filled with imps and goblins, when demonic behavior was blessed as holy, just as it was in the days when the United States was being made safe for the late Woodrow Wilson's "democracy." It ranges from sheer pleasure in illegally sending helpless workmen to prison for a long term of years to a sadist glutting of blood lust by unsexing a helpless man with a razor. It is a realist tale of the Northwest with leading business men, lawyers and politicians running amuck, smashing laws, constitutions and social usages and then proclaiming to the world their own holy virtues.

This is the story of the Centralia tragedy of November 11, 1919, when a parade of the American Legion broke ranks, assaulted an I. W. W. hall and four members of the Legion paid for it with their lives. Some such halls had been raided and members of the I. W. W. had been brutally beaten and deported in the Northwest. It had become the sport of reactionary business men and their allies. The big power behind these extra-legal assaults had been the lumber trust which resented the success of the I. W. W. in organizing the casual workers of the forests. Conditions had been unspeakably vile, wages low and hours long. The organized workers brought into the industry something of hygiene and more humane conditions in general. Like men of the forests and the mountains in all ages, these lumberjacks are sturdy humans who could never be reconciled to the insolent dominion of absentee masters. Something of the old frontier spirit of freedom prevails in this great forest region and the woodsmen found strength, companionship and solidarity in their union halls.

The war provided an opportunity for the lumber trust and its allies to make a general assault upon the I. W. W. They acted on the assumption that they were above the law and that members of the I. W. W. were beyond its pale. They turned criminal and called it "patriotism." In Centralia one I. W. W. hall had been looted and wrecked. Armistice Day, 1919, was selected as the day for the destruction of the new one. The assault was planned. It was talked of in the streets. The I. W. W. printed a handbill calling attention to the plans. Police officials knew of it. Nothing was done by the authorities to guard the hall and its occupants from assault.

Thus events drifted to the fatal day when the assault was made and the few men caught like rats in the hall defended themselves as men must or die like cravens. The man hunt, the torture of those who were caught, the horrible fate of Wesley Everest already mentioned, and then the "trial." It is sufficient to observe that on the trial ballot the jury, with the evidence fresh in mind, voted not guilty, but in this terrorized community it could not bring such a verdict into court. Two years later six jurors affixed their signatures to affidavits affirming that they were intimidated. A labor jury made up of members of the A. F. of L. unions rendered a verdict of acquittal. A number of witnesses recently swore to matters damaging to the persecution.

This book must be read to be understood and appreciated. The I. W. W. is not an issue in this struggle. Whether one believes in it as an organization has not the slightest relation to the real issue. The sole question involved is whether a group or a class can rule with the club and the rope and substitute its dictatorship for the legal forms provided by generations of evolution, murder its opponents, destroy their halls, mutilate and torture dissenters, induce armed men to appear in court to wring reluctant verdicts from terrorized jurors, and imprison victims for long terms for not dying like dogs before a wolf pack.

If these things can be done, then back to the jungle and the vendetta. Every man will be his own law, judge, jury and executioner. The best that is in civilization disappears. The blood feud survives and the absentee masters of the timber lands of the Northwest will have the distinction of having brought this thing to us.

Read this book by Ralph Chaplin. It is stranger than fiction. Then do something for these unfortunate men caged in a Washington penitentiary. Write the Governor of the State. Write your local newspapers about it. If you are a member of an organization that might help, bring it up for some favorable action.

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